PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,549.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday.	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P. M.				
24th Oct.	PERSIA	7961		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing,	Steamers,	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 9th Mch	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7908		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7961		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN UNITED MAIL — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CORFBRE	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov, 1908
BOHEMIA	4292	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,806	P. Babusich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	5,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,999	G. Bergmann	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostende, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

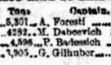
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KASAKI MARU		A. Mayer	21st Oct.	3rd Nov.
HOKUMI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
SHIKOKU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
NAGASHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	11th Dec	25th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Harris	9th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA
Manager.
Nowrozi Buildings, Hornby Row
Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2121	Mon 26th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,905	Thurs 29th Oct.	2 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	4,171	Fri, 23rd Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) ab Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 24th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

23rd October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCRANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian L'yd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Verron	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816: 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 760 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Relsito	17th Nov, 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec, 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan, 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 225.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, AGENT.
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†KAUZLER	3,000	Michelsen	23rd Oct.
†KAISER	2,800	Pohlens	2nd Nov.
*REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobson	13th "
GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	23rd "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMCO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES, Agents.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH Oct., 1908

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Macassar.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

POONA RACES-1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20. Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **100**.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30. Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **115**.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40. Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40° Price Rs. **122-8**.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x,

Rs. **75.**

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. **26.**

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or the garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will bear witness that the Emprie has reconized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and oldiers of the Empire.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.* A. DE'SOUZA & CO.' *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

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BRITISH DUNLOPS

The results of Reliability Trials, in which ordinary cars Tour under ordinary conditions, throw more light on the value of a Tyre from the standpoint of the Touring Motorist than do any other tests. A moment's reflection will convince you that this is so—then think of the overwhelming success of Dunlops in the Irish, Scottish and 2,000 miles R. A. C. Trials.

The Dunlop Detachable Rim can be seen in operation at Bombay Depot.

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our **TEAS** at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having

LIPTONS TEAS.

We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.

Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India

YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "

are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of **LIPTONS,** but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.

No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

LIPTONS

LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS
AND
PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
BOMBAY LIPTON BUILDING.
APOLLO STREET,
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

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Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OWING to the DEVALI HOLIDAYS the undermentioned LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th October, 1908.

Nos. 103 and 111 Down and 104 and 110 Up Kurla Locals and 81 Down and 82 Up Thana Locals on SATURDAY 24th.

Nos. 1c and 3c Down and Nos. 2c and 4c Up Motor Trips and No. 127 Down and No. 128 Up Kurla Locals on MONDAY, 26th.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1908.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES, etc., will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 14th NOVEMBER, 1908, and not up to 12 noon, on the 2nd November, 1908, as previously notified.

A MOORHEAD. M. B., Major, I. M. S.,
Offg. Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE Municipality of Ahmedabad is TO RAISE a LOAN of Rs. 4,00,000 for the extension and Improvement of the Water-Works and of the Drainage System, and another of Rs. 1,00,000 for repayment of the balances of Loans previously borrowed from Government, in the open market on the Security of the Municipal revenues allowing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Forms of applications and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application at the Municipal Office.

Tenders will be received till SATURDAY, the 21st November, 1908, 5 P. M.

KESHAVLAL HIRALAL,
President, A. M.

20th OCTOBER, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th October, 1908.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, for the year ended 30th June, 1908, declared at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 14th October, 1908, will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 27th day of October, 1908, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 13th October 1908, on production of their share certificate.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 14th October to Tuesday the 27th October, 1908, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, 1908, for works in a STORM WATER DRAIN in Colaba Causeway.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees three hundred and fifty, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will be made from the Bills of the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Contract rates for a similar work in a Storm Water Drain in Delisle Road (North) have been put up the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office the information of the Tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M.INST.C.E., M.I. MECH.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st June, 1909, and to be completed by 1st November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian :—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland :—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of Mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex : Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery C. I. F. ex : ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at those Stations, after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North-Western Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the next outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 13TH OCTOBER, 1908.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

NEXT WEEK!
NEXT WEEK!!

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BANDMANN THEATRE.

In the latest London Successes.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ELLIS OPERA CO.
25 ARTISTS 25

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Oct. 23.
WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.
GAY PARISIENNE.

SATURDAY MATINEE,
LA POUPEE.
(BY REQUEST.)

Prices, Rs. 4, 2 and 1.
Plan now Open at ROSE & Co.

SATURDAY NIGHT!
SATURDAY NIGHT!
THE 24TH, instant.
from 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN

The most up to date one in India.
ENTIRELY NEW FILMS DELINIATING:
THE MOST THRILLING EVENTS OF THE WORLD
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF REALISTIC SCENERY
THE MOSS LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE
will be shown in our
SATURDAY NIGHT'S
FIRST GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

"The grand Film DIEPPE CIRCUIT 1908—is one of the most sensational subject of motor car races which has been known by all the world, and is a record for the numerous tragic accidents which happened; and amongst them is sadly recorded the death of the well known Chaffeur CISSAC and of his assistant.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, Pavilion has been greatly improved ; one of the feature being ths Velvet boxes whose grand appearance will impress the Public of being in one of the finest Theaters of Europe. The draperies inside and outside of the Pavilion have been executed by Messrs. Ewart and Co., of Bombay, and cannot fail to be admired. The grounds are also most beautifully laid out with thousands of colored Electric Lights, Games, Fairy Bowers, etc., and no troubles and expenses have been spared to render the place as comfortable as possible, and where the general public can spend a very pleasant hour.

The PRINCESS STRING BAND will play a choice programme every evening and the well-known Pianist Mr. PHILLIP will accompany the Films.

Another attraction of the Show will be the Buffet under European management.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL MAIDAN.

SATURDAY NIGHT!
SATURDAY NIGHT!
THE 24TH OCTOBER,
AND DAILY HEREAFTER.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
GENUINE LIFE LIKE SHOW IN INDIA
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

When we will introduce for the first time to the Bombay Public.

THE CHRONOPHONE

Which projects Talking and Singing Animated Pictures.

A special command performance of the Chronophone was given before their most Gracious Majesties

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND

at BUCKINGHAM PALACE, on April 14th 1907.

Dont miss to see the First Grand and attractive Programme.

Special Arrangements for PARDA LADIES.

Coronation Band in attendance,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.	a.
Reserved Sofas to seat 3 persons ...	5	0
Upholstered Chairs	2	0
1st Class arm Chairs	1	0
2nd Class Chairs...	0	8
3rd Class Benches	0	4

Children under 12 years and Soldiers in uniform half price to Reserved, 1st and 2nd Class only.

The Pavilion is fitted throughout with Electric Fans and Lights.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to inform the Public that the Hindustani Films and Chronophone Subjects are delayed on transit, therefore no Hindu subjects will be exhibited during the first week.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Reserved and Zenana, Seats to be had from SOUNDY and Co., Ltd.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.
Box plan at SOUNDY & CO.

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite" those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed on the spot by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles : Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Wolows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Continuous expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grasscutter and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rs. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1882.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Sail Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 Inclusive Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Wesleyan Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

ON VIEW.—Dr. Weatherall and others, Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suite, Cabinets, Zoonda Almirahs, Piano by Rose, etc., at Bapoo Cottage, Club Ros', behind Byculla Club, SALE ON SUNDAY, 25th instant.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared, Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—Senior COMPOSITORS. Apply "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO FLATS, situated on the Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, each with two Bedrooms, and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to Box No. 392, care of this paper, giving full details as to accommodation, position, lights and fans, rent, &c.

WANTED at ONCE in a good HEALTHY situation.—Apollo Bunder or Colaba Reclamations, a FLAT, with 2 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, with improved Sanitary arrangements and lights and fans Reply to Box No. 393, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Panthaky's Wadi, in front of Allbless Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 1st November next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the remaining 8 very valuable building plots.

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
2	1,333	9	638
6	1,061	10	532
7	1,018	11	476
8	828	12	757

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

As To-morrow, Saturday, the 24th inst. is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and carriages, on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF ILLUMINATING LAMPS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction. at their Rooms.—

A large consignment of assorted colours, large and small illuminating lamps, suitable for divalee.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 29, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large dining table made to order with green table cover, arm and without arm chairs, teakwood substantial made sideboards and dumbwaiters, tables hanging and wall lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, rich curtains with rods, drawingroom sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy and China vases, one Jost Radio fan in perfect condition (last year model), one ebonised cottage piano by F. Kaim and Gusther Kirchheim Bei, Stuttgart, rich carpets, oil painting and engravings in frames, a handsome bedroom suite, enamelled holly green specially made to order, mirror door almyrahs, clothe presses and chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, single and double bedsteads, tables, teapoys, matting, cooking utensils, garden pots and ferns, &c., &c., the property of A. J. Garrett, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots near the Seashore, at the North side of the New Over Bridge, at Chanpati, and at junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road and at the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 2, the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 1—Abutting on the New Overbridge at Chanpati, near the Seashore. Area about 1,345 square yards.

Plot No. 2—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Road and New 60 feet road, area about 1,612 square yards.

Plot No. 3—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,400 square yards.

Full particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The auction sale of all the above plots will be held on Plot No. 2.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 1908.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Bapoo Cottage" Club Road, Byculla (opposite the Byculla Club) the valuable and artistic teak and blackwood household furniture such as telescopic dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboards and dinner waggon, marble-top pedtables and teapoys, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs lined silk plush, corner and side cabinets, Hyderabad and Jail-made carpets, lady's secretariat, large size revolving top office table, plate glass door book cases, hatstand, wooden and iron brass bedsteads, marble top combination, dressing and washhand tables, single and double zenana mirror almiras, wardrobe, chest of drawers, Veranda seats, Hinks' table lamps, pictures, clock, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Ross & Co., rich glassware, porcelain ware, etc., the property of Dr. Weatherall and others.

The property is on view.

MONDAY next, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday our weekly sale of carriages, horses, etc., will take place on TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almirae, writing, dressing and washhand tables, and iron safes.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay the effects of the late Lakhmidas Virjee as silver ornaments, pearl with gold wire, silver wire, iron safe on stand.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicyles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Row, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas and Nanabhoy Barjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being partly in Rampart Road and partly in Bake House Lane in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 34, New No. 4875, Old Survey No. 1892 and New Survey No. 9498 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Bake House Lane and partly by the property of the P and O Steam Navigation Company, on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Nowroji Manekji Wadia and on or towards the south by Rampart Row, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1086 and 1173 and Street No. 8, 12, 23, 25 and 27 and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Company and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees at 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to Collect Outstandings.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of the late Ketabhs Gangat, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th November 1908, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, in Bank Street, the right to collect outstandings due to the firm of the above named deceased :—

The outstandings which amount to about Rs. 2,683, the list whereof can be inspected on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, will be put up in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1908.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244 55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, G. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOLILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpure, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Asitaw-Hsien	Lieyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Sa-tien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Singwuki	Tsinling
Hankow	Soochow	Tientsin
Hsinchin	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Omsk	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of Gelatine. Full directions All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS

DINNER, TEA AND REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors, Restaurants, &c.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.
Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases
Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers,

AT

Parry, Smith & Co's.

A Safety Razor Sale.

AN

Unprecedent Offer

TO THE

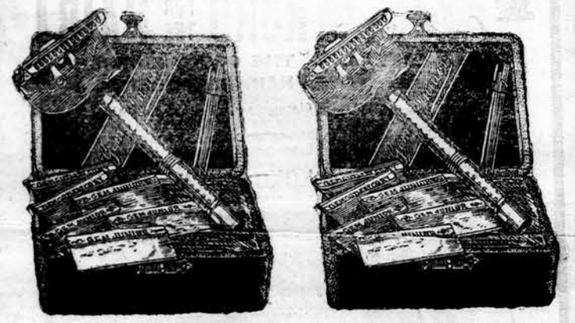
Men of Bombay.

AN

Opportunity for Every Man to know the Delight

OF A

Perfect Shave.



THE "GEM JUNIOR" SET

Consists of one handle, one stropping attachment, one silvered-nickel frame and seven keen razorsteel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp.

PRICE, COMPLETE,

Rs. 5

CASH OR V.-P.-P.

MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE WITH EVERY SET.

THERE ARE MANY SAFETY RAZORS

BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE

Gem

AND THAT IS THE

"Gem Junior."

Parry, Smith & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Thursday for Coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co.'s steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain A McLennan, sailed on Thursday for Sourabaya in ballast.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,376 tons, Captain F Wickham, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Walton Hall, 3,203 tons, Captain J Leary, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marmugoa with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. Captain reports that a native coal trimer disappeared, supposed to have jumped overboard.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr .....Gadner .....R I M

In the Stream.

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Henly .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt G O Forteath ...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 22.

Abbotsford.....2852 Scroggie .....The Bombay & Co
Anchenarden...2345 Galloways ....E Latham & Co
Adova.....2271 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Birkhall.....2738 Jones .....C Muncherji & Sons
Braziliana .....2438 Tunblyo.....Cary Bros Co
Bahadur .....2936 Unbbin .....T Morrison & Co
Grand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House..... .. ..
Clematis .....2320 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
Calcutta.....2244 .....Young.....T M & Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....Bombay Co
Futtalla .....2702 Allen .....M M & Co
Hild .....720 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Inchbonva.....2672 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kt Errant.....4779 Kendall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gibilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkarran.....2413 Smith .....The Bombay Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid...Karachi 23-10 M M & Co
Lady Gordon... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Plassy .....4412 Notley...Transport .....
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White .....W & A G & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Strathness .....2812 Lamont .....S Wallace & Co
Trocas.....2657 Miles .....W & A G & Co
Vauxhall.....2346 Bradbering..... ...Bombay Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto .....
Walton Hall.....3203 Leary .....K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Morocco	2477	Maclaren	Hull	2-11	F Muir & Co
D&E Devanha	4785	... Hide	Shanghai	11-11	P & O Co
F Warora	2565	Tipper	Rangoon	24-10	M M & Co
G Hoseinee	994	Jourden	Mauritius	23-10	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hnghes	Busseh	31-10	B & P S N Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co
L Nowa	146	Shepherd	Jeddah		Shah S N Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Marrison	Jeddah	30-10	Essaji & A M Jewanji
N Uhenfels	3568	Franzms	Bremen	24-10	W & A Graham & Co
O Kaiser	1714	Pohlenz	Zanzibar	2-11	A Strandes
P Goalpara	1308	Eltou	Busreh	26-10	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadri	329	Fakeera	K'chi	24-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	24-10	Bo S-N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	M'lore	23-10	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Canara	3889	Wilson	Antwerp	31-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	K'chi	24-10 K N Co
2	Castalia	4081	Hamilton	L'pool	24-10 W & A G & Co
3	Rajput	3615	McLennah	Sourabaya	22-10 T M & Co
4	Lalpoora	...2124	Fry	Calcutta	24-10 M M & Co
5	Shah Nasir	...2555	Revill M'ttus		24-10 E Tajbhoy
7	F Ferdinand	...3848	Nitsche	Kobe	26-10 A L S N Co. Ld
8	Koerber	3163	Toresti	Trieste	1-11 A L S N Co
9	City of Glasgow	...4112	Greenhorn	K'chi	28-10 K Nixon & Co
10&11	Oceana	3587	Shanghai	Hyde	28-10 P & O Co
12	Persia	...4198	Haughton	London	24-10 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	...950	McDiarmid	K'chi	23-10 M M & Co
16	Alavi	...2324	Hill	Jeddah	31-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Wearmouth s.....	Catto	Calcutta, Oct 11
22	Plassy (Trpt).....	Notley	S'mpton. Sept 30
	Walton Hall	Leary	M'rmgoa, Oct 21

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Yeboshi Maru s...	Kon	Yokohama, &c
	Irismere s	Socberg	Calcutta
	Dwarka s.....	Cutbush	Persian Gulf, &c
	Fazilka s.....	Williams	Calcutta, &c
	Rajput s.....	McLennan ...	Sourabaya

The steamer Zoroaster Captain Wickham, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Monsoori, for Jeddah, &c.
" Hild, for Bangkok.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen		
Sept 5	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Berbera		
6	H.M.S. Proserpine	Berbera		
9	Africa	D'Jibouti		
24	Wissmann	Mucalla	5	Benadir Coast
Oct. 2	Dunera	Calcutta	4	London
4	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	5	Perim
	Falcon	Berbera		Somali Coast
	Kleist	Hamburg	4	Yokobama
	Persia	London		Bombay
	Kincraig	Java		Delaware B W.
5	Monsoori	Jeddah	7	Bombay
	Islami	Bombay		Jeddah
	Tangistan	London	5	Persian Gulf
6	Dumbia	Sydney	6	Marseilles
7	H. T. No. 1 Robilla	Karachi	7	Southampton
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa		Mussawa
	Binger	D'Jibouti	8	D'Jibouti
	Adour	Marseilles	7	Mauritius
	Africa	Bombay		Trieste
	India	Sydney	8	London
	Arcadia	Bombay		
8	Admiral	Hamburg	8	Durban
	Simla	London	9	Calcutta
	Woodcock	Hodeidah	8	Berbera
9	Falcon	Berbera	9	Do.
	Yacht Nirvana	Yokohama	10	Marseilles
	Malta	Do.		London
10	Evandale	Cardiff		
	Silecia	Kobe		Trieste
	Baron Balfour	Swakim		

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, arrived at London on the evening of the 20th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left Port Said on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant for Naples and Genoa.

The P and O Company's steamer Arcadia, with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant arrived Aden at midnight on Wednesday the 21st instant.

The P and O Company's Himalaya, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant passed Suez at 2 a. m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

The P and O extra steamer Salsette, left Aden at 11 a. m. on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a. m. on Monday 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—150 cwts rapeseed, D Sojpal ; 490 cwts linseed, Glade and Co ; 900 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 50 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy ; 2 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 35 bales wool, R Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bale skins, Kahn and Kahn.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—8 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Errant s—150 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.
Mofocco s—50 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co ; 14,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 41 bales cotton and 140 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 805 cwts bone-sinews, Groft Mody and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Glasgow s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton Bamji and Co ; 110 bales cotton G Latham and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 550 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 1980 cwts gingellyseed 1996 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri ; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2 pots audropogon, Volkart Brothers; 3504 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2 pots rosa-oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 25 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co ; 31 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Morocco s—401 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—135 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 80 bales twist, Kahn Kahn and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Hirachand and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—7 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy ; 25 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee and Co ; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales twist, M D [illegible] ; 1 case gum, A Fatmabhoys, M M Essabhoy; 150 E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—481 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 175 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Oceana s—60 bales wool, M B Kaisha.

FIRST AID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The St. John Ambulance Association is doing a lot of good, judging from the reports that appears in the papers anent its altruistic activities. The Association is deserving of every support from the public. Recently a qualified medical gentleman connected with the Association imparted to the students of the local schools instruction in "First Aid to the Injured", a subject of study the importance of which all would recognise.

It has now offered to teach Hygiene to the students, and seeing that much needless suffering is the outcome of violation, in ignorance, of the simplest laws of health, this voluntary offer can excite nothing but admiration within our breasts. The co-operation of the public in reducing to a minimum the havoc caused by infectious diseases and maintaining the public health to a normal standard is recognised by the Health authorities, and such intelligent co-operation can only be secured if the public are conversant with the rudiments of Hygiene. All efforts directed towards the attainment of this end should meet with our hearty approval.—Yours, etc.,

DORAB DINSHA ASHLEY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October.

183 LEAVE.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information :—

. . . . . .

No 1258 Furlough and Leave :—Leave of absence is granted to Lieut Col Louis P Russell Comdg Bombay Vol Artillery from the 21st October to 9th November 1908.

. . . . . .

COMMAND.

With reference to above order Major J. W. Howes will Command the corps during the absence of Lt. Col. Louis P Russell.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS. BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd October.

499.—Details for the week ending 24th instant.

To-day, Friday 23rd inst—" I " Coy. Class-firing at Ghat Kopar at 3-25 p.m.

2 " K" Coy (John Connon School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 24th inst—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C " F " Coy. for Class-firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

2 " H " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

500.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOWNING—October 14, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. J. N. Downing, of a son.
GWYER—October 18, at Kirsten Hall, Simla, the wife of Vernon E. Gwyer, India Army, of a daughter.
SCHRANTZ—October 5, at Naini Tal, Mrs. Schrantz, the wife of B. D. Schrantz, D. D. S., of a son.

DEATH.

COLE—September 23, at sea, near Singapore, W. Henchman Cole, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Surgeon P. and O s. s. "Malta," eldest son of W. Hammond Cole, late of Survey of India, of The Dene, East Grinstead, aged 30.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S

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NOTE 4. **QUININE** is disagreeable.
CHIRETTONES are pleasantly bitter ; when ground up and mixed with a little sugar and water children and others will take them readily.

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THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-10m., [illegible] ; Low water, 3.57m. 4-23a.

P. and O. steamer "Marmora," with English Mails of 9th October, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Bandmann's Theatre : The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h 16-6m. p.m. ;

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, October 24.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bandmann Theatre, The Ellis Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Hindu Dewali : Bank holiday. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana : Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 10-4m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-51a.

Sunday, October 25.—19th Sunday after Trinity. Hindu Dewali holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-11m., 11-44a. Low watar, 5-6m., 5-12a.

Monday, October 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Mounted Sports. Hindu New Year's Day : Bank holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-89m. Low water, 5-39m., 5-47a.

Tuesday, October 27.—Indian Cotton Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 and 3-40 p.m. New Berar Company, Ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-50 and and 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 0-16m., 0-38.; Low water, 6-12m., 6-15a.

Wednesday, October 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-39a ; Low water, 6-45m., 6-44a.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of September last, there were 46 horses, 145 bullocks, 2 goats and 18 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 86 horses, 188 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 goat, 1 calf, 1 deer, 2 cats, 1 parrot, and 30 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 61 horses, 167 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 2 goats, 1 calf, 2 cats, and 16 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. Seven cases among horses, 6 cases among bullocks, 1 case, among deer, 1 case among goat and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—18 horses, 5 bullocks, 3 cows, 5 calves, 2 goats, 69 dogs, 1 cat, 10 parrots and 1 duck.

THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named hospital :—

Amount previously announced, Rs. 15,00,142-4 ; Mr. Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbaugwla, Rs. 5,000; through Mr. B. Cowasji, Bar.-at-Law, Rangoon, as follows :—Mr. Maneckji P. Daruwala, Rs. 51 ; Mr. Pestonji P. Daruwala Rs. 11 ; a Parsee, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Byramji Cowasji Rs. 10 ; Mr. C. M. Ghandy, Rs. 10 ; Mr. N. N. Parekh, Rs. 10; Mr. J. C. Battliwala Rs. 10 ; Bai Virbaiji D. F. Sethna Rs. 5 ; Mr. Nusserwanji Driver Rs. 5 ; In memory of Bai Dhunbaiji, J. Mistry, Rs. 5 ; in memory of Mr. Jamsetji H. Mistry Rs. 5 ; in memory of Bai Kharsedbai K. Sethna, Rs. 5 ; in memory of Mr. Jalbhoy J. Mistry, Rs. 5 ; a Zoroastrian Rs. 5 ; a Parsi, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Merwan B. Irani, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Sheriar Irani, Rs. 5 ; Mr. D. P. Chinoy, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Nowroji C., Rs. 5 ; in sacred memory of my late mother, Rs. 5 ; sums under Rs. 5 (13) Rs. 130; Mr. Jehangir B. Panthaki in the Osthanna ceremony of his late father Mr. Bomanji Cursetji Panthaki, Rs. 101 ; Mr. Edulji S. Umrigar (Bhownagar), Rs. 50 ; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's contribution for Neph. Rs. 25 ; A Zoroastrian Lady (through the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Rs. 10.—Total Rs. 15,08,616-4.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

The depression in the Bay is now off the North Ceylon and South Coromandel coast, but appears only of slight intensity. It has given widespread rainfall and completely overcast skies in Ceylon and South India and is moving Westward.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Madura two inches ; Cuddalore, Pamban, Tinnevelly, Mercara, and Mysore one ; Negapatam and Colombo three ; Trincomallee, Coimbatore and Calicut, one and a half : Mergui, two.

In the rest of the country, skies are generally clear ; humidity is normal or in defect, temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Nearly goneral rain is probable in South India and local rain in the North Madras Coast; also light precipitation may occur in Kashmir.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND OCTOBER.

Amratsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rapeseed being sown. Wheat sowing begun.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants show bolls, rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton picking partially begun.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Broach.—Weather hot in afternoon ; cool early morning. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop making good progress and is excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Hubly.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and budding. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Bellary.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is [illegible] logical Reporter for Western India based [illegible] tions taken at 8.0'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since June 1st to date.
Bushire (21st)	85·1	65·1	...	0·00
Jask (21st)	88·3	74·8	...	0·00
Muskat (21st)	97·3	?	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	90·8	62·0	...	8·53
Multan	84·9	56·4	...	43·39
Sirsa	91·9	59·7	...	30·45
Lahore	94·3	60·6	...	21·04
Ambala	90·5	55·0	...	17·00
Delhi	91·7	67·7	...	37·60
Agra	93·0	64·5	...	33·31
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	94·5	67·0	...	34·61
Cawnpore	95·9	59·0	...	32·43
Allahabad	94·6	60·5	...	32·93
Jacobabad	97·1	59·3	...	2·80
Karachi	82·5	74·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	86·9	59·2	...	33·41
Jaipur	92·2	61·6	...	35·01
Kotah	94·5	68·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	93·6	68·0	...	11·45
Dwarka	83·8	75·2	...	13·35
Veraval	86·2	71·8	...	21·13
Rajkot	97·4	64·7	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	97·0	68·5	...	23·96
Surat	96·1	73·6	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	99·1	70·2	...	32·51
Deesa	99·3	64·4	...	37·44
Neemuch	92·5	58·8	...	24·01
Indore	99·0	59·3	...	24·28
Jubbulpore	90·6	73·0	...	58·22
Sangor	94·1	68·9	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	96·2	73·1	...	36·76
Khandwa	95·2	70·6	...	18·61
Akola	92·8	68·9	...	32·27
Amraoti	92·6	66·6	...	30·62
Nagpur	89·5	64·5	...	47·98
Chanda	89·7	67·6	...	58·95
Bhpur	87·3	77·6	...	46·11
Bombay	85·3	74·9	...	52·96
Ratnagiri	84·5	75·7	...	82·89
Mormugao	84·3	73·5	...	108·19
Kuarwr	94·4	65·6	...	136·22
Malegaon	90·9	71·5	...	12·23
Ahmednagar	91·0	68·3	0·08	15·87
Poona	93·8	69·4	...	19·17
Sholapur	92·2	68·2	...	24·70
Bijapur	84·3	64·6	...	14·58
Belgaum	91·7	69·7	...	53·71
Aurangabad	89·9	63·7	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·8	69·2	...	52·03
Hyderabad	85·2	73·9	...	36·78
Mangalore	87·8	73·1	0·02	144·02
Calicut	87·7	75·3	0·04	93·49
Cochin	84·0	71·0	2·54	77·80
Colombo	88·3	76·1	0·05	13·65
Masulipatam	91·0	72·8	...	20·57
Bellary	93·7	76·4	0·02	11·64
Cuddapah	83·0	74·5	2·38	16·79
Madras	86·8	68·8	0·23	18·70
Bangalore	85·4	66·3	1·52	12·76
Coimbatore	87·1	72·3	0·63	7·54
Trichinopoly	83·4	74·0	2·90	20·91
Negapatam				15·59

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north but skies remain clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Rawalpindi and Multan have calms, while winds are easterly at Lahore and southerly to westerly at the remaining stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal at Jhansi and Agra and higher than usual at the other stations ; the minimum is low at Allahabad and Cawnpore and equal to the average over the rest of the division. Winds are south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except in Lower Sind where during the day the deficiency is maintained while at night an excess is reported. Winds are north-easterly at Jacobabad and southerly to westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except round the Gulf of Cambay where light cloud persists. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly in Kathiawar and Cutch and north-easterly to south-easterly in Gujarat and West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared at Khandwa and in Berar but skies remain clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now in excess in the Western Districts both during the day and at night. Winds are northerly to south-easterly.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Karwar has a calm, Mormugao north-north-westerly, and Bombay and Ratnagiri east-north-easterly winds.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in South Hyderabad and the North Bombay Deccan but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day in the North Bombay Deccan. Winds are north-westerly in the north and easterly to south-easterly in the south of the Bombay Deccan ; calms prevail in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression in the south-west has drawn the winds on the Madras Coast into cyclonic circulation. Its centre is about 3 to 4 hundred miles east by south of Madras. It is very shallow as judged from the pressure abnormals of the coast stations but it has caused fairly heavy and general rain id the Carnatic and South India. It will continue to move in a nearly westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is probable in South India. Over the rest of the reporting area weather is likely to be fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 22nd October was 29·902 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is not available feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 17th Oct, 1908.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 17th Oct, 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,64,972	4,52,430	5,113	7,22,515
I M R	60,250	1,00,000	2,000	1,62,250
A B S R	3,000	5,000	100	8,100
Rao Bahadur Ry	1,000	2,000	50	3,050
Total	3,29,222	5,59,430	7,263	8,95,915
Increase	11,068	5,600	1,103	17,771
Decrease	7,347	876	9	8,232
Baran	105	457	...	562
Kotah Ry	...	...	...	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th Oct, on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,40,000	2,10,000	4,000	3,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	277	416	8	701
For previous 14 weeks of half year	18,50,853	20,07,554	4,782	38,63,635
Total for 15 weeks ..	19,90,853	22,17,554	4,782	42,67,635
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,26,765	2,46,883	1,430	3,59,078
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	251	478	3	732
Total to corresponding date do. ..	19,34,164	26,13,704	60,746	46,08,614

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 15,078
Do. to date ..... Rs. 4,00,982

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th Oct. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	900	400	.....	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	.....	52
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	5,485	1,418	14	6,917
Total for 15 week..	5,985	1,818	14	7,817
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	470	233	.....	752
Per mile of Ry. do.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN CURRENCY OPERATIONS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The Annual Report on the operations of the Indian Paper Currency Department is an interesting document whether regarded from the point of view of the financier, the merchant or the average man anxious to get some insight into the somewhat complicated way in which Indian currency affairs are managed—the Currency Note issue, which is steadily growing more popular, the Gold Standard Reserve, for maintaining the exchange value of the rupee at a more or less fixed value, the Coinage Rules, etc. To take the Currency Note issue first, without going into the fine gradations of the difference between the gross, the net and the active circulation, it is important to know that the active circulation is the thing that matters, because it shows the extent paper money is used by the people in their transactions. This has been rapidly and regularly increasing for the last five years, and contrasts favourably with the slower and rather variable advances of former years. The surest index of the use of paper money extending is the fact that in most Circles it was the small denomination notes that had increased in circulation. There was a good demand for notes of the Rs. 5 denomination, and most of the Circles show an increase in this value. The chief increase in Rangoon, however, was in Rs. 10 notes, while Madras showed a considerable increase in both the Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 denomination. There is no doubt that the introduction of the universal Rs. 5 note has had someting to do with this. The figures show that the gross circulation of these notes has increased from Rs. 46·7 lakhs in 1903-04 to Rs. 76·6 lakhs last year. There are indications that their use is extending, not only generally, but for remittance purposes by small traders whose operations are not large enough to permit of their using the system of currency transfers. Another point regarding the active note circulation is that it reflects, in the year under review particularly, the fluctuations of trade. Compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, there was a steady increase in the active circulation in all the major Circles against a falling of in the latter part. This increase and decrease corresponded with the period of active trade and of the heavy declension in the trade which was such a noticeable feature of the year 1907-08.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve at the beginning of last year stood at £16,841,543, or a good deal less than the figure at which Sir Edward Baker at first calculated that it would be prudent to deflect part of the seignorage on coining to other public purposes. Yet it was during that year that the Secretary of State and his advisers decided that only one-half of the net profits on the new rupee coinage accruing from the 1st April, 1907, should be paid into the Reserve, the other half being devoted to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on Railways. The decision caused some stir and public discussion as to its wisdom at the time. Opinions were fairly equally divided and there is now little more to be said on the subject. The entire net profit on the new coinage of the year was £2,247,207 and the moiety payable to the Reserve was £1,123,603. The device for maintaining exchange by the sale of Bills on London was putting the Gold Standard Reserve to the use for which it was intended. The arrangement was first put into force on the 26th March last, the payments of the Bills on London Reserve and the sale proceeds being paid into the Reserve in rupees in India. The balance of the Reserve held in England at the end of the year was thus £14,317,744; but the balance in India and England stood at £18,318,054.

Passing over with this brief reference to the gold transactions and the operations in connection with the Gold Standard Reserve, we come next to a section of the Report dealing with a matter which is a constant source of annoyance to those using silver currency, namely being the unwitting tenderers or recipients of uncurrent or light weight coins. The issues of 1835 and 1840 rupees have for some years been uncurrent, but the extent of the origini issue and the very gradual way in which it is being returned is shown by the fact that up to the end of last year the total amount of the 1835 coins withdrawn from circulation was about Rs. 309 lakhs and that of the 1840 coins was Rs. 2,398 lakhs. New rules regarding the receipt of light weight and defaced silver coins were brought into operation during last year. Under these shroff-marked coins are treated in the same way as other defaced coins, and such coins which are not more that 25 per cent. light (including soldered coins) and which have not been fraudulently defaced, may be received at their face value. From uncurrent and light weight coins to counterfeit coins is a transition that follow naturally in the Report, and we find that the number of the spurious coins is steadily on the increase, and the counterfeit coiner is quick enough to take every advantage of modern conditions which are in his favour. As the total of silver coin in circulation increases there is more chance of spurious specimens getting into circulation, provided that they are sufficiently well made to pass muster. We have it on the authority of Mr. O. T. Barrow, the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, that the specimens stuck from dies were well executed, but the majority of those made from casting were palpable counterfeits made of baser metal. These last, however, must have been made by bunglers. We know from the proceedings of the Cuddapah false coinage case some years ago that the counterfeit coiner had in many cases not only learnt to make a rupee so well that it would pass most Bank shroffs, but also that there was sufficient profit in the game in using standard silver without resorting to baser metal. Another direction in which these gentry have shown their "slimness" is the agency through which they bring their-wares into ciculation. The booking office at a Railway Station is the last place were a man would have time or opportunty to test spurious coins, and the result is that the Indian Railways are the chief unwitting instruments for bringing such into circulation. Out of 73,686 that were detected during the year no less than 35,586 were in Railway cash offices, 7,037 being found on the North-Western Railway. In the old days, when coiners were less knowing than they are now, it was possible that they might be caught tripping by putting impossible dates to their coins; but they are more careful nowadays. We are told, however, that in the annual examination of the rupee currency the Quetta Treasury included in its return 29 rupees with impossible dates, but afterwards it admitted that mistakes had been made. To make this point clear, it is as well to explain that silver coin has only been consecutively dated each year since, 1874, previous to which year the only dates were 1862, 1840 (first and second issue) and 1835.

LAW AND LAWYERS.

THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL":—The fact that hundreds of anonymous postcards were sent to General Luard and led him to take his life is an episode which is upsetting the mind of the "Law Journal." It takes the lofty view that "it is symptomatic of a new development in public life. The common people are beginning to take a part, and not a very healthy part, in the investigation and prosecution of crime," which means in plain English that the administration of justice should be a mystery reserved for the votaries of justice. Others, however, see in the fact a sign of the degeneracy of the age and no doubt it is a further indication of the hysteria which is now said to be so noticeable about the once phlegmatic Briton, and which is supposed to have appeared for the first time during the Boer War. The Briton in fact has put off his stolidity, the feature in his character, which used to be so admired by the French writers of the eighteenth century. He gushes, he behaves like the Frenchman whom he used to scorn in 1870, when after every defeat by the Germans he cried out "nous sommes trahis." That hundreds of people however should have the time to write this sort of morbid letter is the fact that interests one only in India, for it shows the enormous amount of idle people there must be at home and we know what Dr. Watts said about idle hands. The cheap newspaper is as usual credited with this result. It enables people to read about crimes, and according to some people the newspaper should carefully avoid mentioning such things as crimes or divorces and stick to recording the resolutions of missionary societies, or the fact that Sir E. Grey "talked" last night with M. Isvolsky and that in the morning M. Isvolsky "conversed" with Sir E. Grey. The real fact, however, is that there are only two methods of Government, one is "laisser faire" and the other "panem ac circenses." For thirty years both kinds of English Government have accepted the latter and catered for the favour of the masses, calling their procedure "collectivism." The Tories threw in the spectacular part, a war which lost 1,000 millions sterling, the Radicals are supplying the 'bread' in the shape of old age pensions and work for the unemployed, but the habit of excitement is now so ingrained that failing a war it has to be sought in the current crime of the day. It may all be very dreadful and very contemptible, and no doubt it is; but after all the question whether we have lost our grit and are degenerate is not decided by the fact that we contain a million or two of hysterical persons who have nothing else to do but write wild cat postcards and want to go to war with the Germans for building a decent sized fleet to protect their trade. We believe ourselves that our race is the same good old piratical race, the descendants of Hengist and Horsa, of Drake and Frobisher, and that, too, in spite of the 130 surrenders during the Boer War, a war conducted, as we all forget, without enthusiasm and for an unjust cause, One hundred and thirty surrenders did not take place in the Mutiny campaign.

The acquittal of Gregori, who shot Colonel Dreyfus at the Pantheon because he objected to seeing him there and considered Dreyfus a traitor in spite of his acquittal, is an instance of the French view about "le crime passionel." They draw a distinction between murders actuated by political considerations or popular feeling, while English law is as hard as nails on this point, and looks upon a murder as a murder, treating the woman who kills her baby after her lover has betrayed her as the same criminally as the rascal who stabs another for money. British law thinks that uncontrollable passion which menaces the life and property of others is just the evil the criminal law has to prevent and it is probable true that a very small proportion of crime is the outcome of cold-blooded villainy. The President of the French Court pointed out that passion may be said to animate the woman who throws vitriol at her rival yet such would under so sound system of law be an excuse for crime, yet a week afterwards this very case happened in Paris and the woman had the benefit of "extenuating circumstances." As a matter of fact, however, English juries have a pretty [illegible] and if left alone without legal "directions" from the Judge would in nine cases out of ten come to a commonsense conclusion.

The death of Mr. Oswald, K.C., removes a personality who was at one time the admiration of the junior bar. Mr. Oswald wore his wig almost on the top of his nose and would talk for any length of time about nothing at all,—a feat nowadays fairly common but then somewhat rare, owing to the severer nature of the judgehood. He was always sparring with the Court, and blurted out sayings which have stuck. In a dispute about a mortgage of certain furniture, he had harangued the Court for some time, when he suddenly said to Mr. Justice Chitty: "And now, m'lud I will address myself to the furniture." "You have been engaged in that for some time," said the exasperated Mr. Justice Chitty. However on another occasion Mr. Justice Chitty, as Mr. Oswald was arguing a rather hard case, said: "Surely, Mr. Oswald, you are not appealing to my charity?" "Certainly not, m'lud. I should not for one moment think of doing that," which caused a general laugh, for no one enjoyed a joke at his own expense more than Mr. Justice Chitty. Mr. Justice Kay was once so aggravated by Mr. Oswald that he was tempted into saying "I can teach you law, but I can't teach you manners." "That is so m'lud," said Mr. Oswald, but Mr. Justice Kay was a stern man, who never laughed, when scored off. Once before Sir George Jessel. Mr Oswld started a point not taken in the court below, and he was asked the usual question. "His Lordship, Mr. Justtice Hall, stopped me m'lud." "How did he manage that, Mr. Oswald," said Jessel with a broad smile on his red face. "By a species of pious fraud m'lud. He basely pretended to be with me and induced me to stop." A story that conveys feelings too deep for tears to many members of the bar who have been similarly deluded. Mr. Oswald was a great authority on "Contempt of Court," and his book on the subject regards Judges from a different point of view to that which generally commends itself to them. He is not their favourite author.

In connection with the death of Mr. Tinne, a young Forest Officer, as a result of a shikar accident, Mr. Bradley Birt, who was a great friend of the deceased and was to have shot with him during the "Pujas" in the Sunderbans, hurried from Simla and proceeded straight to Kulna. A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest. Mr. Tinne was so popular among his subordinates at Kulna that they are already arranging to erect a memorial to him.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Captain B. C. Fairfax, Durham Light Infantry, as Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras. Captain Fairfax joined the "Faithful Durhams" in 1890, was employed with the late Chinese Regiment from 1899 to 1901, and was an Inspector of Chinese in the Transvaal from May 1905, till recently. He served in ths China War of 1900 (Medal) and with the Mounted Infantry in the South African War, (Queen's Medal with three clasps).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 20th October give the following details :—

KARACHI.

Rice crop slightly damaged by rats and rust in Sujaval and Mirpur Batoro talukas and by rats in parts of Jati taluka, and dry crops by insects and caterpillars in Tatta taluka and by insects and drought in Kohistan taluka and Manjhand mahal. Harvesting of rice commenced everywhere except in Tatta taluka and of dry crops everywhere. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations commenced in Sujaval, Mirpur, Batoro, Mirpur, Sakro, Tatta and Ghorabari talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Estimated outturn of rice good in Shikarpur, Naushahro, Pano Akil and Ghotki, talukas and normal in Mirpur and Rohri talukas, and of jowari fair throughout the district. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Standing kharif crops flourishing. Harvesting of rice and jowari progressing. Jowari damaged by insects in Sehwan taluka. Rabi operations progressing throughout the district. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

HYDERABAD.

Standing kharif crops generally flourishing; but cotton, jowari and bajri already partially damaged by floods in Hyderabad, Tando Alahyar and Hala talukas and rice in Badin, Guni and Dero Mohbat talukas. Cotton and jowari crops damaged by insects in Nasrat taluka, jowari and bajri in Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Kandiaro talukas, jowari in Moro taluka and cotton in Dero Mohbat and Tando Alahyar talukas. Jowari crop damaged by high winds in Hala, Kandiaro and Nasrat talukas. Harvesting of jowari and bajri in progress in almost all talukas and of rice in Tando Bago, Badin and Dero Mohbat talukas. Threshing commenced in Tando Alahyar and Nasrat talukas. Picking of cotton commenced in Digri and Nasrat talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Dero Mohbat, Nasrat, More, Shahadadpur, Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas. Fodder and water-supply adequate. Cattle generally in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

Rainfall general and sufficient but one more fall needed. Bajri and jowari in Gogha petha, bajri, jowari, cotton and rice in Viramgam taluka, jowari, cotton, rice and sesamum in Parantij taluka, irrigated rice and cotton in Daskroi taluka, jowari, cotton and irrigated rice in Sanand taluka, and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Harvesting of bajri in progress in Viramgam and Sanand talukas, of bajri and jowari in Daskroi and Dhandhuka talukas, and of bajri, jowari, sesamum and rice in Dholka taluka; that of bajri and jowari commenced in Gogha petha and of jowari in Viramgam taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sanand and Parantij talukas. Sowing of wheat commenced in Dhandhuka taluka and Modasa petha, of wheat and jowari in Dholka taluka and of jowari in Viramgam taluka. Sowing of safflower and gram in progress in Dholka taluka and of rabi maize in Modasa petha. Rice is being irrigated from wells and tanks in Daskroi, Dholka and Sanand talukas. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. [illegible] supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rainfall sufficient throughout the district but one more fall is essential for late sown and rabi crops. Standing crops in good condition except, maize in black soil and low-lying lands in Dohad taluka. Early sown bajri, rice and maize being harvested. Rabi cultivation in progress in some places. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock good and sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

More rain would be beneficial to rabi crops. Harvesting of early sown bajri continues. Estimated outturn of early kharif crops poor and of late sown kharif crops bad. Rabi prospects poor, but sowing in progress. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks not well filled generally. Price of bajri 11, of wheat 8½ and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Jowari kadbi not available.

BROACH.

Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Standing cotton and jowari crops in good condition. Harvesting of bajri almost completed and of rice commenced. Estimated outturn good. Sowing of jowari almost completed and of wheat in progress. Area under kharif crops normal Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States. Late rain needed in Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass in progress throughout the district. Harvesting of hill-millets continues in Pardi and Chikhli talukas. Sowing of rabi crops commenced in Chikhli taluka and in progress in Olpad and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and well sufficient.

THANA.

Rainfall generally good and sufficient throughout the district. A few showers needed in parts of Kalyan taluka and Umbargaon petha for late rice crop. Standing crops generally in good condition, though late crops in Umbargaon petha are likely to suffer if no rain falls very early. Harvesting of early rice in progress except in Jawhar State where it is completed. Estimated outturn of crops in Dahanu and Bhiwndi talukas and Umbargaon petha good. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon petha. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy. Stocks of grain sufficient.

KOLABA.

Harvesting of early crops commenced throughout the district. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

A little more rain urgently needed for late sown hill-millets. Prospects hopeful. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

More rain needed everywhere. Standing crops withering in Siddapur and Yellapur talukas and damaged by wild elephants in some villages of Siddapur taluka. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Weeding continues in Supa petha. Harvesting of cardamums and betel-nuts continues. Rice crop in ear except in Yellapur taluka. Harvesting continues in Haliyal and below-ghat talukas. Threshing commenced in Karwar taluka. Fodder-supply and agaicultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rainfall sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. Kharif crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of bajri, sesamum and other crops almost over. Estimated outturn of bajri and sesamum good in Amalner taluka. Cotton in flower. Jowari and bajri in ear in Raver and Bhusaval talukas. Weeding operations completed. Rabi operations in progress. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

More rain needed. Standing crops withering in Sakri and Sindkheda talukas for want of rain and in fair condition in other talukas. Harvesting of bajri and sesamum completed in Shahada and Sindkheda talukas and in progress elsewhere. Harvesting of rice in progress in Navapur petha. Sowing of gram continues in parts of Sindkheda taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in parts of Shahada, Nandurbar, Taloda and Shirpur talukas. Jowari damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate.

NASIK.

Rain urgently needed for rabi sowing everywhere except in Dindori taluka and Western part of Kalvan taluka. Weeding in progress in Peint taluka. Harvesting of Kharif crops progressing in almost all talukas. Rabi showing commenced everywhere except in Yeola and Malegaon talukas where retarded for want of rain. Kharif crops have generally suffered from want of rain. Bajri crop damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola and Sinnar talukas. Green grass available everywhere except in Sinnar and Niphad talukas where it is scarce. Cattle generally in fair condition. Drinking-water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Chandor and Nandgaon talukas where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Stock of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of bajri 10 seers.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Harvesting of early sown kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing almost completed. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain needed throughout the district for late rice and rabi crops. Standing kharif and germinated jowari crops in good condition. Harvesting of bajri progressing generally. Sowing of rabi crops in progres in the Maval tracts. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels improving.

SHOLAPUR.

Rainfall sufficient for the present. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands as well as kharif crops in good condition. Bajri being harvested in Barsi taluka. Rabi sowing nearing completion. Fodder-supply generally adequate but dear. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stock of food-grains sufficient.

BIJAPUR.

Rain needed all over the district for rabi seedlings and standing kharif crops. Rabi seedlings withering in Badami taluka. Standing kharif crops in ear. Sowing of jowari almost completed and of wheat continue. [illegible] Indapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphalapur States, but is being replenished by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka and improving in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply in irrigation tank improving in Bijapur taluka. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Standing kharif crops withering in parts of Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas and Murgod petha. Crops damaged by insects in Parasgad taluka and Murgod petha and in good condition elsewhere. Area sown with kharif crops normal. Harvesting of minor kharif crops in progress. Prospects greatly fair if rain falls very early immediately; otherwise kharif outturn will be poor. Rabi sowing continues in Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Fooder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

More rain badly needed throughout the district. Rice and early jowari crops in fair condition. Sowing of wheat continues in four talukas and early jowari commenced in two talukas. Area sown with kharif crops somewhat less than normal. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rainfall sufficient for early sown crops, but more needed in some parts for late sown crops. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Area sown with bajri, jowari and cotton 85 per cent. of normal in Gohilvad and about normal elsewhere. Bajri being harvested. Cotton crop flourishing. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

More rain needed. Cotton crop in good condition in Dabhoi, Sankheda, Tilakwada and Palsana mahals. Harvesting of bajri continues in parts of Baroda and Kadi divisions and Kodinar mahal. Grass cutting and harvesting of rice continue in Dabhoi, Sadkheda, Gandevi, Wakal, Vijapur, Songad, Vyara, Mahuwa and Nanchal mahals. Wheat and cottan crops in good condition in Kodinar mahal. Irrigation of tobacco continues in Petlad mahal. Sowing of rabi crops completed in Amreli and Bhimkatta mahals. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week; for season 47 inches 61 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 44 inches 6 cents at Tharad, minimum 19 inches 8 cents at Santalpur. Kharif crops withering for want of sufficient moisture. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor in Palanpur State. Prospects not good. Harvesting of bajri and hill-millets commenced in parts of Radhanpur State and Thana Circles. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking watar adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette" October, 22)

Mr. Hussain Khan Dhanekhan, Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code, of C P.

Mr. Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit, Mamlatdar of taluka Yeola in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole, Mamlatdar of Sholapur in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia, in addition to his own, from the 29th August to the 11th September both days inclusive.

Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana to be First Class Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Karpurram Manmathram Mehta deceased.

Mr. Pandurang Shridhar Pathak to be First Class. Third Grade, Subordidate Judge, taking rank immediately above Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana and to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri vice Mr. Waman Narayan Rahurkar.

Mr. Waman Narayan Rahurkar to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara vice Mr. Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni.

Mr Hari Atmaram Mohile to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Bhusaval, vice Mr. Pandurang Shridhar Pathak,

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir to be First Grade Assistant Collector of Excise on Rs. 800 per mensem.

Rao Bahadur V. D. Yennemadi, District Deputy Collector, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for two months from 20th October or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

During the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur V. D. Yennemadi, of pending further orders:—Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik, on relief, to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kanara, and on the return of Rao Bahadur V. D. Yennemadi to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri. Mr. Krishnaji Wasudev Joshi to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, pending relief by Mr. Narayan Abaji Parnaik.

Mr. Gurushiddya A. Hiremath, L. Ag., to be a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and to be placed under the orders of the Collector of Bijapur.

Mr. Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare is appointed an Assistant Collector in Class IV of the Imperial Customs Service with effect from the 9th October and is posted to Bombay license to grant certificate of marriages between Native Christians is granted to the following officers of the Religious Society known as "The Salvation Army":—Mr Satya Prakas. Mr. Jai Singh.

Mr. Rangildas Pranjivandas, acting Treasury Aval-Karkun, Nadiad is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Nadiad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Chunilal Khushaldas resigned.

The election of Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Chopda in the East Khandesh District is approved.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Boards of Karad, Patan and Javli in the Satara District vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. Shankar Ganesh Bhadbhade, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Barsi in the Sholapur District vice Mr. Gajanan Vaman Gadre, resigned.

Mr. Balwantrao Daji Kale is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Chandor in the Nasik District vice Mr. Wishwanath Trimbak, resigned.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I. C. S., [illegible] resident of the Taluka Local Boards of Karad, Patan and Javli in the Satara District vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., resigned.

Mr. Gangadhar Gopal Gokhale, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Raver in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Wasbudev Keshav Kunte, resigned.

Mr. Anant Mahadeo Damle is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri in the Ratnagiri District vice Rao Sahib S M Namjoshi, deceased.

Mr T S Kulkarni, acting Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Kod in the Dharwar District vice Mr G R Balekundri, resigned.

Mr Ganesh Bapuji Deshmukh has been elected Vice-President of the Roha-Ashtami Municipality vice Mr B A Chakradev, resigned.

Mr Krishnaji Balwant Deshmukh has been elected a member of the Taluka Local Board, Murbad, vice Mr Rajaram Bhaurao Zunjarrao, deceased.

Messrs. G. Leathem, I. C. S., and H. L. Painter, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Savanur, on the 10th October.

Messrs. B. G. Patel and C. G. Dalia, Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sub-Divisional Forest office, North Khandesh, on the 12th October.

Messrs J Dodgson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and T. N. Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sub-Divisional Forest office, West Khandesh, on the 7th October.

Mr. P. H. Fothergill, Assistant Engineer, posted to the Northern Division is attached to the Ahmedabad District.

Mr Ratanshankar Girjashankar, Aval-Karkun, Jambusar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., on privilege leave for one month from 6th October.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered from the date of expiry of Mr Pethe's leave:—Mr Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., to do duty at Salsette. Mr Narbheram Manchharam Joshi, B.A., to do duty at Jambusar and to draw the Magisterial allowance. Mr Govind Raghunath Dabholkar to do duty as Resident Magistrate, First Class, Borsad.

Mr Veherbhai Trikambhai, Clerk in the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kanths, is appointed to act as Thandar of Katosan in that Agency vice Mr Lallubhai Jivchand granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr Shridhar Vishnu Kathavate, Head Clerk to the Collector of Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Vagra during the absence of Mr Chunilal Jethalal Patel on privilege leave for two months.

Mr Dattatrya Ramchandra Limaye Head Karkun on Rs. 70, talukas Niphad is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr K B Shetphkalar on privilege leave for one month and a half or until further orders.

In consequence of the death of Mr Dhondo Kashinath Lele, acting Mamlatdar, on the 15th instant, Mr Narhar Bapu Joshi, Head Karkun of taluka Nasik, pay Rs. 80, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka pending further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Martand Bapuji Bokil as a Village Munsif at Koregaon in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara District, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. J. Howard, acting First Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and Commissioner for taking Affidavits is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days from the 3rd day of October.

Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal Sheth, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Broach District.

Messrs A C Daniel and Nana Abaji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police. East Khandesh, on the 13th instant.

Messrs Nana Abaji and P A Kelly respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police East Khandesh, on the 14th instant.

Messrs A C Daniel and Nana Abaji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police East Khandesh, on the 13th instant.

Messrs Nana Abaji and P A Kelly respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, on the 14th instant.

Captain E G S Trotter, acting Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, is empowered to transfer cases under section 192 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

"A MORNING NIP."

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WINCARNIS

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Big Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

For some days past the Marine Lines Maiden has presented a very busy scene in the early morning and the rattle of horses' hoofs on the rapidly hardening ground has been incessant for the first two hours after daybreak.

The cause of all the bustle was the approach of the Big Meeting which commenced last afternoon, and numbers of the competitors turned out regularly to train their horses to jump in sections or to behave themselves in section tent-pegging. Several ladies also put in an appearance, and on Wednesday morning quite half a dozen were to be seen practising the bending race on the Gymkhana Maidan. This race has, however, been omitted from the programme, although originally advertised for one of the Ladies' Events. But why? The event is a distinctly pretty one to watch, and to be properly carried out the horse must be gracefully and skilfully ridden. The substituted event was a trotting race, of which more hereafter. Admission to the reserved enclosure on the Marine Lines side was by ticket, and the meeting was well patronized, the attendance being well above the average.

Seven events were down for decision which necessitated a commencement being made at 4-30 p.m., and great credit is due to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Stileman and Mr. Saxby, for the splendid programme selected by them.

The first item on the card was Individual Tent-pegging for the riders of horses. Eleven competitors turned out for this event.

A disappointment was in store for the spectators as the pegs proved to be rotten and split as soon as they were struck by the spear. As no other pegs were available, this event as well as the Tent-pegging by sections of four had to be postponed to the second day's programme.

The way was now cleared for the Pony Jumping. Nine competitors took part, and the judges were unable to separate at the first attempt Mr. Barraclough's Berenice, Mr. Stevens' Donald and Captain Holmes Graham's Woodnymph. These three were therefore called upon to negotiate the course again. Mr. Stevens' Donald, admirably ridden by Mr. Owen Symonds, showed the way and fenced well, but Berenice ridden by her popular owner, showed far better style, taking her jumps in splendid fashion, and was awarded the 1st prize, Donald taking 2nd prize. Captain Graham's pony bungled the fence, and rapped the bar badly, and eventually came down at the in and out, giving Captain Graham what looked like a nasty fall, but everybody was glad to see him get up unhurt.

The pony jumping was followed by the Ladies Trotting Race, which was substituted for the Bending Race. This event is evidently very popular amongst the lady riders as no fewer than twelve turned out for it. The course set was longer than usual, and competitors were required to trot twice round a given course. If any horse broke from the trot the rider was obliged to stop and turn her horse round. Mrs. Pickard took the lead at once, and kept it to the end, never once being headed, her mount keeping up a nice even trot and never attempting to break. Mrs. Hatch was second on a nice pony and Mrs. McCausland third on a pony which could have trotted away from either of the two in front of it, but lost ground by breaking and having to be turned round.

The next item on the programme was the ever popular Chattie Race. Competitors were required to ride, a given course, carrying polo sticks to where chatties were placed on the ground, pick up a chattie with the polo stick and return to starting post, first home carrying chattie to win. Any competitor who had picked up a chattie and lost it might break the chattie of any other competitor, if he could.

Something like twenty starters lined up behind the flags, and the event was run off in two heats, the first four in each heat competing in the final. The ultimate winner was Mr. Barraclough, with Mr. D. Graham second and Captain Crosse third.

The usual Ladies' Nomination Race came next and the event selected was the Menagerie Stakes.

The gentlemen ride a given course carrying a piece of paper on which the name of an animal is written. Having dismounted, each competitor takes his stand opposite his partner at a distance of 20 feet and then proceeds to imitate to the best of his ability the noise which he considers his animal would make under less trying circumstances, his partner doing her best not only to hear what noise he is making but to guess what animal it is supposed to represent. Having guessed as she thinks or hopes correctly, each lady then writes the name of the animal on a piece of paper and hands it to her partner who returns with it over the course. First home with name of animal correct to win.

Twelve animals left the starting post, and when all twelve got started on their respective solos, Babel was not in it. Mr. Barraclough with a loud caw announced he was a crow and Mrs. McCausland had no difficulty in guessing correctly. Mr. Westropp with a squeal and a grunt left little doubt as to what he represented, and he received from Mrs. Blunt a piece of paper on which was written "Pig", which proved to be correct. Mrs. D. Graham successfully guessed that Mr. D. Graham's crowing portrayed a cock.

The race home proved most exciting, a fine struggle between Mr. Barraclough, Mr. Priestley and Mr. Westropp ensuing, which ended in that order, but as Mr. Priestly's partner had failed to guess correctly, Mr. Westropp obtained second place and Mr. D. Graham third.

Proceedings closed with a Horse Scurry Handicap, for horses that have competed at the Sports during the Season, catch weights over 12 st. Only five horses started and a very good race was seen between the first three, namely Mr. Carter, Mr. Priestley and Mr. Max Rommell who finished in the order named.

By kind permission of Colonel H. Mead and Officers the band of the 116th Mahrattas enlivened the proceedings with some very excellent selections.

RESULTS.

1.—JUMPING COMPETITION—Ponies.

Owners.	Pony.
1st Mr. Barraclough	Berenice
2nd Mr. C. F. Stevens	Donald.
3rd Capt. Holmes Graham	Woodnymph.

2.—LADIES TROTTING RACE.

Mr. Pickard	1
Mrs. Hatch	2
Mrs. McCausland	3

3.—CHATTIE RACE.

Mr. Barraclough	1
Mr. D. Graham	2
Capt. Crosse	3

4.—LADIES NOMINATION. MENAGERIE STAKES.

Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Barraclough	1
Mrs. Blunt and Mr. Westropp	2
Mrs. D. Graham and Mr. D. Graham	3

5.—HORSE SCURRY HANDICAP.

Mr. Carter	1
Mr. Priestley	2
Mr. M. Rommell	3

SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1908.

No.		
1	Section Tent-Pegging	3-30 p. m.
2	Individual Tent-Pegging—Ponies	4-0 "
3	Jumping Competion—Horses	4-20 "
4	Lloyd Lindsay, Teams of Four	4-45 "
5	Ladies' Fielding Stakes	5-0 "
6	Victoria Cross Race	5-15 "
7	Ladies' Nomination (Pre-Raphaelite Stakes)	5-15 "
8	Pony Scurry	6-0 "
9	Balaclava Melee, Teams of Four	6-10 "

THIRD DAY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1908 (HOLIDAY.)

No.		
1	Individual Tent-Pegging, Horses	3-30 p. m.
2	Section Jumping	4-0 "
3	Bending Race (Bareback)	4-20 "
4	Ladies Cocoanut Stakes	4-30 "
5	Polo Ball Race	4-45 "
6	Ladies' Nomination (Crawford Market Stakes)	5-0 "
7	Postilion Race	5-20 "
8	Consolation Scurry	5-40 "

Mrs. Hewett has kinly consented to present the prizes at the Club House after the last event has been held.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Annual Report.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on the 10th October under the presidentship of Mr. Munmohandass Ramji, the Chairman of the Chamber. The following is the Annual Report:—

In presenting their first Annual Report your Committee are glad to be able to say that the business transacted by your Chamber has been of a most useful and varied character. Considering the newness of your organisation and the difficulties attendent at the initial stage, the work accomplished will, they believe, meet with your approbation.

2. It is a matter of satisfaction to have to report that the response the Chamber has met as regards its membership has been of a satisfactory character. It is no doubt indicative of the keen interest our leading Indian merchants and traders take in the formation of your organisation which in reality marks an event in the history of the commerce of Western India. If such be the cordial support and sympathy extended to the Chamber during the first twelve months of its existence, your Committee has good reason to hope that as the Chamber grows old in years and rises in influence and importance, as they trust it will, there will be greater and sure chances of co-operation and support.

3. The Committee have also the satisfaction to bring to your notice that Government has been pleased to recognise your organisation, and consulted your Committee on all public matters. Your Committee fully appreciate this recognition. In these times there is nothing so important for an administration as to consult the wishes and sentiments of all Committees with varied interest, and nowhere does Government come into closer touch than with men of commerce and industry. Such sympathetic action on the part of Government and cordial response on the part of the Chamber are of highest utility. Indian commercial opinion was hitherto sounded in an indirect manner, and even that not so satisfactorily. But now Government can look to your Chamber to ascertain authoritatively the opinion needed from time to time on important commercial and economic matters.

4. Coming to the business transacted by the Chamber, the very first matter which engaged the attention of the Committee was the establishment of a reading-room and a library of commercial books for purposes of reference. The newspapers and magazines of first class repute treating of financial and economic questions are subscribed to, as will be more particularly noticed from the list given in the appendix to this Report. As to books, a large number have been selected and will soon be purchased.

5. In connection with this library branch of the Chamber's work the Committee have after mature deliberation resolved to start a monthly journal almost on the lines of the Indian Trade Journal. Having regard to the fact that by far the larger number of members belonging to the Chamber do not speak or write English, the Committee deemed it advisable that a publication in Gujerati of the principal commercial, financial and economic events in India, once in a month, might be very well brought to the notice of our Gujerati merchants and traders, also similar events happening in the principal countries of the world, together with the important trade and other statistics in reference to this country. Periodically published proceedings of Joint Stock Companies and the dividends they pay are another feature also of reference, all accounts of meetings of different Chambers and other trade organisations of importance and influence, and an useful article on some subject connected with trade and industries is also given. Thus your Committee have taken a new departure for the dissemination of all knowledge so useful to Indian merchants which will be prolific of the greatest good. The Committee believe that it is the only vernacular journal of the kind published in India. The popular price of Rs.3 per annum has been fixed and your Committee hope that with a wide circulation through out the presidency and by means of advertisements the journal will be made wholly self-supporting.

6. Early in the carreer of the Chamber there was the important vernacular letter from the Government of India adumbrating the outlines of certain proposed reforms in the Legislative Councils of India, Imperial and Provincial. The letter was seriously considered in all its bearings by your Committee and a reply sent which will be found in the Appendix. The Committee expressed the opinion that the proposal offered most inadequate representation to Indian merchants and that Government would be pleased to recognise the larger interests of these merchants in a satisfactory manner. Their share in the inland and foreign trade of the country was immense, counting by crores, and it was but right that such large interests should receive adquate representation both in the Imperial and Provincial Councils. It was pointed out that other influential local organisations such as the Grain Merchants' Association, Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, Cotton Exchange and the Diamond Merchants Association had addressed the Chamber to represent them also on the Councils.

7. Another matter which the Committee had to deal with was a topic of vital importance, viz: public health and abatement of epidemic disease, on which subject His Excellency the Governor had, soon after assuming charge of his exalted office, addressed a circular letter to all public bodies, including your Chamber. The questions formulated in the circular were of a most broad and far reaching character and demanded your Committee's most anxious consideration. There is a conflict of opinion on them. Europeans view the matter from their point and Indians from their own. Even in those here and there have been further differences. Your Committee have observed that the matter involved great financial considerations and the expansion scheme in all its branches required to be maturely and cautiously deliberated upon, having regard to the financial burden which the scheme may finally impose on the city. Full particulars regarding the views expressed by the Committee, especially on the inadvisability of having one Railway terminus and the abolition of stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway south of Grant Road can be read in the Appendix.

8. The Swadeshi movement has drawn the attention of Indians to the establishment of industrial and other useful institutions, specially Insurance Companies. The collapse of many a bubble life and provident society seriously engaged the attention of Government and in response to the suggestion made by the United Life Insurance Society of Scotland, the Government of India invited the opinion of your Chamber on the subject of imposing a substantial deposit by each company in order that its permanence and stability may be secured. Your Committee approved of the suggestion of the Imperial Government but pointed out that a deposit of rupees one and a half lakhs instead of rupees three lakhs will be ample, having regard to the fact that the capital of the Insurance companies is not large and that it will be a hardship to pay the larger amount. At the same time the attention of Government was drawn to the justice of placing all Insurance companies, Indian and Foreign, on the same basis. It was essential that indigenous Insurance companies should be fostered and developed on sound basis, and therefore hard and fast legislative provisions were inexpedient.

10. It having been brought to the notice of the Chamber by many merchants, traders and dealers in the town that since the system of vending stamps by means of commission agents was done away with, they have felt great inconvenience in obtaining stamps at any place and at any hour during the working day and even later during evening hours, it was desirable to appeal to Government to reintroduce the system which offered such a great convenience to all people, small and great, your Committee addressed the Government of India on the subject.

11. His Excellency the Governor in Council wished to ascertain the opinion of the Chamber on the subject of instituting a commercial class in the city with the view of interesting young men intending to pursue commerce as their avocation. The proposal was to organise under some competent person a series of lectures on commerce, and if the plan succeeded to establish a permanent school. At the same time it was proposed that the system of sending Government of India scholars annually to study commerce and economics in Europe might be done away with. While cordialy welcoming the scheme of His Excellency and generally approving of the proposals, your Committee took pains to point out to Government that it would be inadvisable to discontinue the scholarships as they might well be awarded to students who being found competent in the local commercial school might be willing to complete their studies in Europe. It was also urged that it would be better to arrange for an Indian rather than a European lecturer for more than one good reason pointed out in reply (vide Appendix), but judging from the further Resolution recently published it seems that Government have already made arrangements to bring a gentleman for the winter season from London.

In moving the adoption of the Report for the year 1907-08 the Chairman referred to the general work done by the Chamber during the year in representing to Government the views of the Indian mercantile public on several burning questions of the day, and in starting a Gujerati Commercial monthly for imparting information on economical, commercial and financial matters to Indian merchants not conservant with the English language. He referred to the expanding commerce and industry of the country, supplementing his remarks with facts and figures. He laid stress specially on the success of the Swadeshi movement, evinced by the increase by about 21 per cent. in the output of weaving mills.

Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, seconding the adoption of the Report, referred to the depression which had come over all the various branches of trade last year. The proposition was supported by Mr. Jivandas of Messrs Chhagandas and Co. who advocated the removal of the Income-Tax. The Report was unanimously adopted after being further supported by Mr. Girdhardas Jaithabhai.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the retiring Committee the meeting dispersed.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The Hired Transport Plassy, Captain F. Nothey, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 30th September and called at Gibraltar and Port Said. She brought drafts from Home and the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, comprising 63 officers, 31 ladies, and 24 children, 20 warrant officers, 15 women, and 22 children, 1213 non-commissioned officers, 42 women, and 61 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major and Mrs T P England and child, R Fus	2nd Lt H C ... Gloucester
Major and Mrs M P O Hale and daughter, R A M C	2nd Lt D W Reynolds North and Lan
Major and wife E W Slator, 2 children	2nd Lt J Arnott, 15th Hussars
Major F C Stratton, A V D	2nd Lt W G Green Cheshire
Capt Mrs H E Chapman, 2 children, Borders	2nd Lt M E R Monk R F A
Capt G S Beatty, Pownall, and Mrs, Borders	2nd Lieut C E Bolton, Unattached List
Captain B Watts, Mrs and child, R A M C	2nd Lieut P Johnson Saint Unattached List
Captain J C D McPherson, Mrs R A M C	2nd Lieut A E Moredith Unattached List
Capt L E L Parker, Mrs R A M C	Rev H B Stephenson, C I F E
Capt F J Griffith, A V D	Rev T W Lynch, R C
Capt A C K Greene, R G A	Miss Hordley Q A M N S I
Capt A C Scott, R E	Miss Tunley, Q A M N S I
Capt H S Bittles, I O D	Miss Zinzia, Q A M N S I
Lieut A H Allan, R G A	Miss Woodhouse, Q A M N S I
Lieut H A Vernon, K R R C	Miss Exshaw, Q A M N S I
Lieut and Mrs H I P Shaw, R G A	Mrs Nayle, E Lanc
Lieut B Johnson, R A M C	Mrs Moriarty, R Irish
Lieut J S Blackwelt, R A M C	Mrs Higginson and 2 children, Shropshires
Lieut M F Walsh, A V D	Mrs Hughes and 2 children Cheshire
Lieut E O Hogan, R G A	Mrs Stuart, R G A
Lieut G Hayes, Durham	Mrs Twiss and child, S T C
Lieut R J Brownfield R Warwick	Mrs Seabrooke, E Lanc
Lieut R C Simpson, Scotts Derby	Mrs Schrattky and child, R G A
Mrs Boston and child, R F A	Mrs Rose and child, Lincolns
2nd Lt W C Broderick Unattached List	Mrs Makin and child, Wilts
2nd Lt J C Walker, Unattached List	Mrs Lockley and child, Gordons
	Miss King, R F A
	Lieut E P Mylne, Northamptonshire

1ST BORDER REGIMENT.

Lieut Col H B Walker, and wife (in command on board)	Lieut R H H Moore
Maj P J Bellamey and wife	Lieut J Forbes Robertson
Maj H M S O'Brien, wife and 2 children	Lieut E C Clegg
Maj R de B Chichester	2nd-Lieut H E Festing
Capt L J Hood	2nd-Lieut R Keed
Capt G F Broadrick	2nd-Lieut P G W Diggle
Capt A E St V Pollard	2nd-Lieut R B Taylor
Capt H E Chapman	2nd-Lieut F A Drayson
Capt H Nelson, wife and 2 children	2nd-Lieut R H Mylne
Capt G E Beatty-Pownal	2nd-Lieut G C May
Lieut G H Harrison	2nd-Lieut R L Nerrington
Lieut B O Palmer	2nd-Lieut J C Heyder
Lieut S B Worsall.	2nd-Lieut D L Dyson
Lieut P J Egerton	Capt and Adjt G H N Jackson
	Lieut and Qr-Mr F W Austin, wife and 3 children

FIRE AT JAKARIA BUNDER.

A fire occurred at Jakaria Bunder at 8-20 on Wednesday night owing to a quantity of oil percolating into the basin, presumed to be due to a leakage in the main pipe, which up to the present has not been discovered. Mr. Limberg, manager of Service Tanks of Messrs Graham and Co, succeeded in putting the fire out by throwing earth on the flames. No damage to either life or property was caused, and the value of the escaped oil is not known. The fire-brigade arrived in time. The tide was well out and away from the scene of the fire The cause of the conflagration is not known, but it might be due to careless bidi smoking.

ROBBING A MINOR.

Gopal Saroo, a Hindu, with a number of previous convictions, was sentenced by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, in the Mazagon Police Court, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months will be solitary confinement for attempting to rob a child of six of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 28. The accused was arrested yesterday. He asked the child to accompany him to a place where he promised to buy him fireworks. The father of the child, Vithoba Babaji, who lives on De Lisle Road came in time to catch the accused red-handed in the act of removing the child's ornaments.

THE TOUR OF MR. BILL STUMPS, M.P.

(It is well known that the accounts of weddings, levees, etc., are in print some time before the event takes place: This is my apology for this anticipatory article).

Mr. Bill Stumps, M.P., landed in Bombay on November the ——th 1908. He was welcomed by a large crowd of Hindus, many of whom had come from Calcutta, it being understood beforehand that he had come to India in order to set wrongs right.

As he set foot on the lower step of the bunder, a profusion of garlands was thrown over his head. To the consternation of his hosts, he tore these off petulantly and committed them to the waves of the deep: then he turned and vigorously wrung the hands of the foremost friends who had come to welcome him. "None of that Tommy Rot for me, thank you," he said, alluding to the garlands: "keep that for your Viceroys and Nabobs. I'm a plain honest workman, like the gentlemen I see before me; and I've only come out here to give a word or two of friendly advice to good hard sons of toil like myself."

The vakeels and reporters and unemployed smiled encouragingly.

"Yes," he continued, as he gained the top step and was met by a voluble volley of 'Bande Mataramas,' "that's right my friends: no harm in a good old shout: good for the lungs. Now, when you've quite done, perhaps you 'll let me have my say: The shouts subsided.

"Gentlemen, I'm glad to see you: no I'm proud to see you, We are united in one cry: "Down with oppression: down with tyranny, the rights of man for ever!"

(Enthusiasm: and a voice "Down with the partition.") Ah, that's it, gentlemen! down with the partition:—Down with it: let your poor ladies come out and see the sun and enjoy themselves. Why, in England, you should just see the ladies all out on Hampstead Heath on a Bank Holiday, enjoying of their pretty selves.

"No, no, sir—the Partition of Bengal."

"Partition of Bengal—what's that?—oh, all right. Yes, down with it, I say. I'm sure I'm only too glad to knock down any partitions. But as I was saying when my learned friend interrupted me here—what we want is justice, do we get it? (shouts of 'No'). No, gentlemen, we don't and that's where the rub is. I've studied your history, I know your wrongs, and I say emphatically that a Brahmin of Bengal is as good as a Bania of Bombay—every bit, and both should be treated all of a level."

(At this point several prominent gentlemen allowed themselves to be easily ousted from the front rank.)

"Gentlemen: no, we won't use that word—Men—brothers—sons of Adam and daughters of Eve like myself—you have a fettered Press. The Press is the voice of man. God gave man a voice: a Government tries to suppress it. But truth will out and if your voice may not be heard through the sacred Press, it shall be heard in other ways. My brothers, I know what it is. I belong to the great Labour Party at Home. Some stuck up papers at Home, whose profits of course go to Government, misrepresent, libel and endeavour to ridicule our Great Party: you can't imagine what we've been called on to go through. But we bide our time. Soon the Labour Party will be called on to from the Ministry: then we'll strangle the lying, hypocritical thiefs. That's it gentlemen! the Press must be free!" (To be candid, one must say here that before he had reached this point, the better part of the audience had departed: these conld distinguish verbosity from honesty. Still a huge crowd remained, chiefly of reporters and unemployed.)

"Gentlemen, there's another thing besides the Press, and that is bureaucracy. I don't know rightly what it is, but I see you call it that, and I do know you've got no representative Government like all right-minded nations ought to have. One chap who's no better than you or me sits at the top and says: 'This is to be the law: any one who doesn't do accordin' is to be hanged: Is this fair? is it right? shall it continue? No: down with it I say: and what I say is down with it! You just appoint me Viceroy, and I'll soon hang him!

I see some of you ask for a Government like what they 've got in Canada or South Africa. Why not? By all means. You'll have then a contented and a happy people, each knowing that his own advantages are being attended to by the chap he has sent to Parliament to represent him—same as we. There you 'll be no downtrodden lot. All will be equal, your—what d'you call it?—Pariah, shoulder to shoulder with your Brahman,—all pulling together."

(Here many of the audience beat a retreat), But I see, gentlemen, I am detaining you too long here: no doubt you are hard working sons of toil like myself and have to go and dig your own share of coal out of your mines. Same as me: else you'll be hauled up before your capitalist employers. One word more, gentlemen: If any of you—say twenty—care to come round to my hotel and have a good old plate of English beef with me, they are heartily welcome. It's all right; don't worry about expense. My Party pays for that.

ROTTE.

POONA PARSI LOYALTY MEETING.

Sardar Dastur Kaikobad, high priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, who presided at a public meeting of that community at Poona to express its abhorrence of the anarchical and seditious movements in connection with the prevailing unrest in certain parts of British India, has received the following reply from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Belgaum, October 18.

Dear Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, and enclosure, and to say that H. E. the Governor is very glad to receive from the Parsis of Poona assembled in public meeting, a unanimous resolution expressing entire disapproval and abhorrence of the anarchical methods and propaganda which have become unfortunately prevaling in parts of of India.

His Excellency believes that such strong public expressions of opinion, if universal on the part of all law-abiding citizens, would go far to check the present dangerous form of sedition which is already causing injury to the best interests of the people. The Parsis of Poona may be assured that Government will not weaken in their determination to put a stop to the proceedings which they so emphatically condemn.—Yours truly,

L. ROBERTSON,

To Sardar Dastur Kaikobad A. Noshirwan.

The hauling-power of the engines on the Kalka Simla Railway has proved unequal to the loads on the steepest sections of the line. Six more powerful engines, of an improved pattern, will arrive within the next few months.

The following are the results of the Simla Chess Tournament:—League Tournament Championship, Mr. C. D. Rae; second prize, Babu Fateh Ch. Dass. Knock out Tournament Championship. Mr. A. M. Hayman; second prize Mr. C. Sealy.

CANNIBALISM IN AFRICA.

STRANGE BELIEFS OF THE NATIVES.

"You may be interested to know," said Mr. J. J. Reynard, of the Cape-to Cairo telegraph construction staff, in an interview with a representative of the Cape Argus, "that cannibalism still survives, and is, to my knowledge, practised by the Chikanda dwelling along the Zambesi and Shire Rivers. A case came to my notice last year. The body of a celebrated hunter, who had succumbed to fever, was exhumed and devoured. At one important centre of the Shire the cemetery has to be guarded to prevent the natives devouring the newly buried bodies. As far as I know, cannibalism is not practised openly by tribes in the country with which I am acquainted. The natives who devour our dead believe that if they eat the body of a European they will acquire his intelligence, just as they eat the heart of a lion because they believe they will gain the courage of the lion. The Mambwe of the Tanganyika, regard the lion as sacred, and believing implicitly in the transmigration of the soul, believe that the spirit of a dead chief enters into the body of a lion or python. Those animals are therefore taboo, unless they kill man, when the taboo is withdrawn.

Thanks to the common-sense methods now adopted by most of the missionaries—to whom Mr. Reynard paid a high tribute—silly superstition and savage practices are disappearing before civilising work. The natives are trained to become useful factors, and throughout the country one finds natives engaged in skilled labour. Practically all the building is in the hands of natives. The ships on the river and lakes are manned by natives under European control. The military and police forces are entirely composed of natives under white officers, while the stations of the Trans-Continental Telegraph Construction between Zombi in Nyassaland Protectorate and Fife, on the Tanganayika Plateau, are manned by missionary taught native operators. The railway is now at Broken Hill, some 433 miles beyond the Zambesi northwards. When it reaches Katanga, in the Congo country, three hundred miles further on, a great belt of mineral country will be tapped. Mr. Rhodes knew of it some years before he died; and a good deal has been heard of it since.

Meanwhile, the stock-raising and agricultural possibilities of the country are worth noting. Mr. Reynard said: "The prices for produce are extremely low and in some parts of Wasafualand in Nyassaland Plateau, the official price for a sheep is 1s. 4d. These sheep are the Afrikander fat tail, found in the native villages in Central Africa especially in the Nyassaland Plateau, where they are plentiful. In parts of German Nyassaland cows can be bought for £2 10s., and oxen for 30s. The Wankonde, who are found both in German and British territory, are skilful agriculturists and stock raisers, possessing huge herds and living on milk and bananas. The banana is raised in gigantic quantities, and I have passed through miles of groves—so that it may be said that it is a country flowing with 'milk and bananas,' though wild honey is also plentiful. For many years past large herds have been coming into Southern Rhodesia from all parts of Central Africa, and farmers in Northern Rhodesia find in the south a very good market. The cattle are the humped type known as the Zebu breed."

POISONED WATER AT SINGAPORE.

Thousands of Gallons Pumped into the Harbour.

In the "Straits Times" of October 1st appeared the following:

Since Monday night enough poison has been pumped into the harbour at Tanjong Pagar to kill every resident in Singapore. It has accounted for the killing of countless numbers of fishes and other small fry, and may possibly bring about the deaths of natives who were not particular about the source of their fish supply.

It seems that in a certain ship lying alongside the wharf at Tanjong Pagar, there is a tank that leaks, into this water had been pumped, and preparation made for putting out to sea. But it leaked away gradually into the hold where there were cases of cyanide of potassium. When the mishap become known there were about three feet of deadly solution of poison, and on Monday the pumps were started, with the result that fish of all sizes began to rise to the surface and to attract natives ready to bring their haul to town. Many basket loads found their way ashore, and by this time have no doubt been eaten, although it is unlikely that any of it has been dished up in European residences inquiries at the Clyde Terrace market, the principal fish depot in Singapore, showed that no fish had come in from the Tanjon Pagar district this morning, and it is most unlikely that any will be brought from that locality.

Immediately it became known that the poison was being pumped overboard, the Health Department of the Municipality took every precaution to have the work stopped at once, as well as to ensure that no fishermen went out into the harbour to collect the dead fish and bring it ashore. What fish could be found was sent to the incinerators without delay.

Some idea of the deadliness of the solution that had accumulated in the hold may be gathered from the fact that, as the result of an analyses just made it was found that a teaspoonful would constitute a fatal dose. And yet thousands of gallons must have been pumped overboard.

But the remarkable point of the whole ineident is that there are no regulations under the shipping Ordinances to prevent a repetition of such a dangerous practice. No doubt those on board of the ship considered their, action in pumping out the solution was harmless and justified under existing regulations. Bodies cannot be pumped over board, cinders may not be thrown into the harbour and other acts of a nature likely to obstruct navigation offences under the regulations. Yet poison may be streamed into water alongside a wharf in a manner that brings grave peril before the European and the native communities alike.

TELEPHONES IN THE FIELD.

The Army Council are about to issue provisional instructions for the use of telephones in the field. The field telephone now forms part of the Artillery and infantry Brigade equipments. For the former, the equipment is supplied to brigades as a means of communication between a brigade commander and his battery commander. The adjutant is responsible for communications by means of telephone, and is assisted by the brigade sergeant-major and brigade trumpeter. He has at his disposal a cable cart complete with the necessary equipment, a detachment consisting of a cart commander mounted with two dismounted gunners. There are also three mounted telephone operators, who carry telephones and flags. The principle is that the telephone line is used to connect the brigade commander with the battery commanders not with the batteries themselves. An Infantry Brigade telephone section is to consist of two detachments each of one pack animal and one driver, one non-commissioned officer and five men and one cart and one driver, Each pack saddle is fitted with six drums each carrying half a mile of cable. The cart carries spare stores, including two miles of cable, and may be used in emergencies to relieve the men of their arms, equipment, and food.

Every man is to have a thorough knowledge of map reading, in case individual men have to run out a cable alone, and so as to find their way to appointed stations by means of the map, sun, or compass. Reliability in laying the cable is considered to be of the first importance, but it is also necessary that it should be laid rapidly. For this reason thorough training is required, and each man of the detachment is to be so trained as to take his place at any of the work. Although the telephone is essentially an instrument for conversation between officers, it some times happens that written messages, usually information and orders, have to be sent and recieved through it. In order to insure accuracy and to introduce a uniform system, instructions have been drawn up for the guidance of telephone operators.

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"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.
It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1908.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SIR CHARLES BRUCE, in the *Empire Review*, writes an optimistic article on the subject of British Indian disabilities in the Transvaal. Optimism seems almost blind faith in this connection, but Sir Charles Bruce relies on the declaration of Colonel Seely that if any one is admitted under the British flag he must be a potential citizen and must sooner or later be given equal rights with all other men. When "all other men" includes outcastes and pariahs of every western nation including the scum of the Levant, it is manifestly unjust that respectable, law-abiding British Indian subjects should be placed under a ban, and the efforts which are being made by our fellow-subjects in South Africa demand that our heartiest sympathy shall take the most practical form. It is a misquotation to say that the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 guaranteed, or even suggested, that her Indian subjects should have equal rights and privileges throughout the British Empire. Had such contingency as the present been anticipated, probably some mention would have been made of it; possibly the promise would have been given. For we are sure that such was Her Majesty's desire. As Sir Charles Bruce says, "the question of the British Indians in the Transvaal cannot be isolated from the larger issue of British India's place in the Empire." Mr. Chamberlain's tribute is appropriately quoted in support of this contention. "The United Kingdom owns as its brightest and greatest dependency," said the late Colonial Secretary, "that enormous Empire of India with 300,000,000 of subjects, who are as loyal to the Crown as you are yourselves"—perhaps more loyal, as many were of those addressed were Boers—"and among them are hundreds and thousands of men who are every whit as civilised as we are ourselves, who, if that is anything, are better born in the sense that they have older traditions and older families, who are men of wealth, men of cultivation, men of distinguished valour, men who have brought whole armies and placed them at the service of the Queen, and have in times of great difficulty and trouble, such, for instance, as on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny, saved the Empire by their loyalty. I say you, who have seen all this, cannot be willing to put upon those men a slight which, I think, is absolutely unnecessary for your purpose (i.e., the restriction of wholesale immigration), and which would be calculated to provoke ill-feeling, discontent, irritation, and would be most unpalatable to the feelings, not only of Her Majesty the Queen, but of all her people."

The consideration of British India's partnership in the Empire is the most notable section of Sir Charles Bruce's paper and he does well to recall the home truth told to our follow-subjects in the southern colonies some time ago, that without India, Australia would never have been a British Colony and that the maintenance of British power in India is a factor in Far Eastern politics with which Australia is closely concerned. As for South Africa it is urged that the community of His Majesty's Indian subjects who have migrated to many parts of the Empire, have done so in the belief that a British subject must be a British subject all over the world. That impression they have a right to adhere to and they are entitled to expect the British nation to support them in the claim that they shall be so considered and so treated. "Between the various groups of this community and between each and their common country of origin there exists the relation of the branches of a tree to each other and to the trunk and roots. It does not differ in principle from the relation of the United Kingdom to the communities of English, Scotch or Irish origin in our colonies, and of these communities to each other. And in all the history of the Empire there is perhaps nothing more remarkable than the relations which have been brought to exist between the colonists of British and Indian descent, wherever these relations have been developed under the control of the British Parliament and the mutual advantages that have been the outcome of these relations. These relations constitute a partnership in colonisation between the United Kingdom and British India."

It was to secure for British subjects equal rights with those of the Dutch republics that Britain went to war. In that war British Indians lost their lives—a fact to which an obelisk in the Transvaal testifies. Yet, when that war is over, the brothers and relatives of those who fell are deprived of rights and privileges which are granted to those who slew them. Britain has made more mistakes in South Africa than elsewhere and the greatest of these was to hand back the newly acquired colonies to tender mercies of the Dutch majority. It was the most lamentable instance of the misguided magnanimity and clemency of British administration, and it is no misstatement of fact to say that the lot of the British Indians in the Transvaal to-day, under nominal British control, is worse than it was under the government of the Transvaal Republic. We do not say that all British Indians who have emigrated to South Africa are desirable settlers. There are doubtless many among them we were glad to get rid of and who may be as objectionable in their manners and methods as the worst of the Chinese. But the most despicable of them cannot be so objectionable as the parasites of Southern Europe who enter the country and go about untramelled as the best of us. The bulk of the British Indian subjects in South Africa are good men and true, men who would prove creditable to themselves and the country which gave them birth. Why should they be worse off than the Levantine, as badly off as the China man and the semi-civilised Hottentot? Sir Charles Bruce takes heart from the belief that the British Indian in South Africa will prove as tenacious as the Jew in Europe. "Expatriation, exile, [illegible] ingenious and massacre on the most extensive scale—a curious system of degrading customs and debasing laws, which would have broken the heart of any other people," as Lord Beaconsfield said, "have been tried and in vain." Sir Charles Bruce believes the British Indians in South Africa will withstand all the persecution and unfair treatment to which they may be subjected. We hope and believe so too.

LORD LAWRENCE'S BIOGRAPHER. MR. BOSWORTH SMITH, whose death is just announced by Reuter who quaintly calls him "a Master of Harrow," as if that were his sole title to distinction, was the well-known biographer of Lord Lawrence. It was on this sole account of having written the standard life of one of the greatest of our Viceroys, that he was brought into contact with this country and Anglo-Indians generally. He was otherwise a somewhat distinguished Oxford don, who wrote some good books and used to contribute to the leading newspapers and reviews. Among his books was one on Carthage and the Carthagenians, which was an excellent summary of the historical relations between that short-lived African empire and the Roman Republic which several times had stood in mortal fear of it. Of the memorable struggle between the two he wrote another and a shorter work, called "Rome and Carthage," for a series called "Epochs of Ancient History"; and this book is very vividly written and contains excellent pen portraits of Hannibal, Scipio and others. From his works we gain a vivid presentment of the imperial city of Carthage which rivalled Rome and at one time threatened seriously to destroy it. Mr. Bosworth Smith first became known to the public by his lectures delivered in the early part of 1874 at the Royal Institution, on Mahomed and Mahomedanism. These lectures were very learned and at the same time popular, and were conceived in a very catholic spirit of rendering, as he said, "some measure of that justice to Mahomed and his religion which has been all too long, and still all too generally, denied to them." These lectures were published in book form and were well received. His estimate of Mahomed, though not so enthusiastic as Carlyle's, is very fair and rational, and did much to clear away the many strange prejudices under which Islam and its remarkable founder lay even in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The book was praised for its research by some great Orientalists, and Dr. Percy Badger, the distinguished Arabic scholar, admired its "union of research with candour and reverence, befitting a subject of such momentous importance as the religious creed of a sixth of the human race." The book is still in some respects very useful, though the thirty-five years that have elapsed since its first publication have produced some excellent works on the subject. The complex character of Mahomed is brought out with great sympathy in the work.

But the work by which he is best known to the Anglo-Indian public is his life of Lord Lawrence. It is a great book well worthy of ranking with the best biographies of Anglo-Indian heroes; with works like Kaye's life of Metcalfe and Sir W. Hunter's life of Lawrence's successor in the Viceroyalty, the ill-fated Earl of Mayo. The success of it is all the more remarkable as its author had never before been to India or taken any very great interest in Indian affairs. Many must have felt some misgivings when after Lawrence's death in 1879 it was announced that his biography had been entrusted by his family to one who was an Assistant Master at Harrow School, without any particular experience of India and Anglo-Indians. But when the book appeared towards the close of 1883 these doubts at once vanished, and his execution of the delicate task entrusted to him by the family was hailed on all sides with applause. The book, which was in two portly volumes, ran through five editions in a little more than a year, in its expensive form, and has since been accepted as a truthful and vivid presentment of one of the most remarkable characters of later Indian history and of the momentous times through which he lived and worked. Round the central figure of John Lawrence are artitiscally grouped the scarcely minor personalities of his brother Henry, of Nicholson, of Herbert Edwardes, of Lord Dalhousie and of several others with whom he worked at various times of his life. Of one great character, Hodson of Hodson's Horse, he drew a picture which was indeed unacceptable to many, and it gave rise to much controversy at the time. But this was natural, as Hodson's career was so many-sided and has always presented itself as an insoluble puzzle to most enquirers. Hodson will continue to divide historians and biographers for may a long day still to come. Mr. Bosworth Smith added a special long appendix in a new edition to this subject, giving some additional proofs for the adverse view of this character for which he had been attacked. But with this one exception, the book was universally praised, and well does it deserve it. Lawrence has been singularly fortunate in his biographer, who only came to know him during the last four years of his retirement. Mr. Bosworth Smith has himself told the story of this introduction to the great Anglo-Indian. In 1875 Lord Lawrence sent his son Bertie to Harrow and used to go often to the famous school on the hill to see his favourite boy. On one of these visits Mr. Bosworth Smith, who was Assistant Master there, was first introduced to this man, as he says, "whose life I am now writing and whose kindness, continued till within a few days of his death, I shall always cherish among my brightest memories." It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Bosworth Smith has died at almost the same age as Lord Lawrence, sixty-nine.

THE VUKOVITCH INCIDENT. AUSTRIA will not have much European sympathy in the indignity she has put upon General Vukovitch, the Montenegrin Envoy to Servia. It is true that the General was on Austrian soil and, therefore, liable a strict examination at the octroi post. But [illegible] was travelling openly, properly provided with his passport and his credentials from his Sovereign Prince, and as his name can hardly be unknown in the neighbourhood of Agram, it is obvious that an abject apology is due from Austria both to the Courts of Cettinge and Belgrade. It may be a trifle humiliating to the Austrian giant to have to make the *amende honorable* to the Serb dwarfs, particularly when the Balkan imbroglio has pricked the proud flesh of the Austrian Eagle into a fester again; but it should be done. Diplomatic etiquette should not be shelved between Austria and the Serb peoples any more than between Austria and England, or between Austria and Russia. It may not at first be realised how serious is Austria's offence against Montenegro. The arrest of General Vukovitch comes appropriately enough, for it is exactly two centuries since it was decided that an Ambassador could not be arrested. In England even his butler or pantry-maid is above the Law, in fact, so far as arrest goes. It was Russia's indignation at the arrest and imprisonment of her Ambassador at the Court of St. James's by a London haberdasher in 1708 that brought about the present immunity of Ambassadors from the Law. But that event was in no sense due to international animosities. The arrest of General Vukovitch can be ascribed to no other cause as, according to Reuter, he was detained for no less than seven hours, during which he explained his status, allowed his baggage to be searched, and was deprived of everything, even to his purse, and was only released by direction of Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister. This appears to be a distinct breach of diplomatic etiquette by Austria, apparently in return for the smashing of the shop windows of the Austrian dealers in Belgrade the other day. The sequel to this incident will be interesting.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

LORD KITCHENER, during his tour in Southern India, will probably visit the Ramaswaram Island.

DURING the week ending 20th October, 4,006 chests of opium were imported into Bombay from Indore and 100 from Ahmedabad.

SIR EDMUND BARROW is leaving Rawalpindi for Bombay to meet Sir Archibald Hunter, from whom he takes over charge next week.

LIEUT.-GENERAL BROWNE, now on leave in England, is unable to return, owing to ill-health. He will be succeeded, in the Lahore Divisional Command, by Major General Pearson, Inspector General of Volunteers.

IT has been decided to hold the annual Industrial Conference, in connection with the National Congress, in Madras, on the 26th and 27th December next and a Committe has been formed to make the preliminary arrangements,

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A GIRL CHEMIST'S TRIUMPH

Smaller Hats.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

YESTERDAY heralded the opening of the autumn wedding season and from now until the Christmas festivities commence scarcely a day will pass which does not witness a Society wedding. For October alone the number of marriages arranged runs into three figures and by far the greater part of these will take place in town. With the autumn session which we are to have this year there indeed promises to be a crowded West End.

One of the most interesting weddings is that of the Earl of Clancarty who is to marry Miss Mary Ellis on the 7th. The engagement was denied several times but now the date of the marriage is announced there can be no room for doubt. Lord Clancarty's first mariage was one of the first of the romantic unions between the peerage and the stage. These alliances are a matter of almost everyday occurence now-a-days but eighteen years ago the then Viscount Dunlo's marriage to Belle Bilton the popular music hall singer and dancer was a nine days wonder. So were the subsequent divorce proceedings which were summarily stopped owing to Lord Dunlo's declaration that he had been persuaded into bringing the suit by his father, who was bitterly opposed to the marriage. On the death of his father the new Earl and his Countess retired to the family estate in Galway and led the happiest of lives. The one time Belle Bilton became a leader of county society and, what is more to the point, was universally loved. To the last—she died a year ago—she was a most charming woman and retained all her good looks. St. Margaret's, Westminster, is to be the scene of Lord Clancarty's second marriage.

Another wedding in which everyone is interested is fixed for St. Georges, Hanover-square, on the following day. It is that of Viscount Villiers, elder son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey who is to be married to Lady Cynthia Needham, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kilmorey. Lady Cynthia is one of the loveliest girls in society. Eight child bridesmaids will accompany Lady Cynthia to the altar and it is very probable some members of the Royal family will be present.

These are only two of many fashionable weddings, so the dressmakers and milliners are doing well. Wreaths of flowers have taken the place of the bridesmaids' picture hats, and white vellum bound prayer books are carried instead of bridal bouquets. Directoire weddings are naturally in high favour, for the ultra Directoire fashions though unsuitable for ordinary street wear are picturesque and becoming at a wedding. Another innovation and one for which the theatre is responsible is the fashion of rainbow dresses for the bridesmaids. The bridesmaids in the wedding scene at Drury-lane wear dainty gowns in wistaria, each dress being carried out in a different shade ranging from the palest wistaria to a deep mauve.

GIRL CHEMIST'S TRIUMPH.

One of the signs of the times is the increasing number of women who are taking up medicine as a profession. For some years past the medical schools which are attached to the big London hospitals have reported a decline in the number of students entering each session and this is put down to the difficulty which a doctor now finds in making a living. But each year more and more women are qualifying as doctors and most of the women doctors, too, have flourishing practices.

Wednesday saw another great triumph gained by a woman in the world of medicine, the Pereira medal, the blue riband of pharmacy, having fallen for the first time in its history to a womon.

On the white marble tablet which hangs in the ancient hall of the Pharmaceutical Society has just been written a new name in letters of gold—Gertrude Holland Wren. From 1861, when it was instituted, to 1907 only men have won the medal and Miss Wren's is the first woman's name to appear on the scroll of honour. There was a great gathering of the Society's members and students at the formal presentation of the medal. For everyone was curious to see the girl winner. Miss Wren is still quite young, only twenty-two to be exact, and with her fresh complexion, bright eyes and erect form she looks more like a typical athletic girl than the student. With many blushes she listened to her praises voiced by Mr. Rymer Young, the President, who described her achievement as "an historical, a record breaking and never to be forgotten incident."

MATINEE HATS AND HEADS.

The matinee hat question is once again uppermost, a little incident at the Garrick Theatre having brought the matter to a head. Although hats are to become smaller they are still of somewhat Brobdignagian proportions, and a gentleman sitting in the stalls at the Garrick at the Saturday afternoon matinee found himself confronted by two remarkably large specimens of the millinery of the period. As he had paid his half guinea to see Miss Evelyn Millard in "Idols" he objected to studying millinary instead and so asked one of the ladies if she would be good enough to remove the obstruction. The lady declined and the intervention of attendants and managers proved unavailing. The gentleman was offered another seat but declined to move. Likewise the ladies, and the matter was only settled by Miss Evelyn Millard placing a vacant box at the disposal of the two ladies and their hats.

Of course on being requested most women readily enough remove their hats, but a new evil not so easily dealt with has arisen in the fashionable matinee hair dressing. Big hats mean large coiffures and women are pinning quantities of curls and poufs to their hair to fill up the space between the hat brim and their head. When the hat is removed the coiffure remains and it is too much to expect a woman to reduce her curls in order that the person sitting behind her may get a glimpse of the stage.

Only the other day I had a pathetic little letter from a correspondent—a woman too—who found herself behind one of the big hats at His Majesty's Theatre. The owner removed it readily enough only to reveal an enormous coiffure. My correspondent had the curiosity to measure it with her extended programme. Seventeen inches across was the result, and a diameter of seventeen inches as the student of mathematics knows gives a circumference of fifty-three inches.

SMALLER HATS.

There is good news however. Hats are really growing smaller, hats that is to say worn by the ultra-smart folk who lead but do not follow the fashions The hats one sees in the streets and alas at the matinee performances in the theatres, it is true are still simply enormous, but investigations with a tape measure in one of the most fashionable milliner's shops in London showed that the average hat circumference had fallen from close upon seventy inches to rather less than fifty. Nor was this all. The very latest triumph of Paris millinery to arrive at this establishment—I was present when it emerged from its box—was of such diminutive proportions as to justify it being promptly christened the pork pie hat. A brimless creation in velvet it resembled in form a pork pie or a cheese, and an upstanding white wing was its sole trimming.

Big hats so long as they are not absurdly big will none the less be worn this winter for the very good reason that the picture hat with a wide brim and long curling plume proves very becoming to most English faces.

The stretched satin hat, preferably in black and trimmed with feathers, wings, flowers or ribbons is one of the popular hats of the autumn. Those who admire the tricorne will rejoice to know that it is enjoying Dame Fashion's smiles again. A tricorne or smoke grey felt may be prettily trimmed with a scarf of dull green and shaded grey and green wings. For smarter wear the tricorne could be covered with amethyst satin and trimmed with silver grey and amethyst plumes fastened at the front point with an old silver buckle.

Shaded chrysanthemums arrayed in the form of a wreath on a golden brown velvet shape are another happy idea in winter hats.

EAR-RINGS IN FASHION.

So fashionable has the ear-ring become that more than one West End jewellery firm is claiming to be the firm responsible for the successful reintroduction of a favourite feminine trinket. The number of fashionable women who habitually wear ear-rings is very considerable and Royalty, notably the Queen, the Princess of Wales and the Queen of Spain, are devoted to the ear-ring. The Queen of Spain invariably wears diamonds now though before her marriage she had a fondness for pearls and turquoises. The long drop ear-ring is most in favour, but it is not the heavy antique drop that women were wearing a season or two ago. A lighter and daintier style of jewellery obtains. Three small pearls linked together on a gold chain is one favourite design and another consists of a tiny spray of diamond leaves. All the ear-rings sold by modern jewellers can be made to fasten to the ears without resorting to the barbarous fashion of piercing them.

THE DIRECTOIRE BOLERO.

The Directoire bolero is an accessory of dress which promises to be enormously fashionable as the season progresses This bolero is an artistic garment and like the satin girdle it is really the making of the dress it is to adorn. It must harmonise with the colour of the dress and of course it can only accompany gowns inspired by the Directoire influence. This does not mean an ultra-fashionable gown but merely a dress with a close fitting waist devoid of trimming and a skirt which is without fullness on the hips.

Some of the designs are exquisitely embroidered in various delicate tints on fine white net, while others are in black silk filet embroidered with cut jet beads and having floss silks in a solid design. One of the prettiest of these little boleros is cut low and square in the neck. It extends just to the waist line and is held by straps over the shoulders, the fastening being at the back.

An olive green cloth gown that I saw the other day had a bolero in velveteen embroidered in faint lines of gold thread and green silk. The idea, however, is capable of endless variations. More ornate is a bolero of black silk filet net over old rose silk. Cut low in the neck it has square straps passing over the shoulders and it fastens in the front in an extremely effective manner with big eyelet holes worked round with black silk twist. A narrow old rose scarf with fringed black ends is threaded through the eyelets, the ends falling girdle fashion down the front of the skirt, and narrow black silk fringe borders the bolero.

Another pretty idea is to have the buttons which appear down the left side of the fashionable sheath skirt to match the little Directoire bolero. These buttons, in embroidered satin, velvet or cloth are indeed in great request. Dome shaped buttons formed of satin cord coiled round and round upon itself are among the novelties.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 20, was 676, giving a death-rate of 35·07 per annum per thousand as against 45·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·02 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 86 died from fevers; 10, plague; 6, small-pox; 4, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 24, diseases of the nervous system; 147, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarhœa; 22, dysentary; 54, still-born; 119, old age and debility; and 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shews:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 25; Bhattias, 12; Hindus of other caste, 271; Hindus low caste, 76; Musulman, 160; Parsi, 21; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; and Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 422 as against 429 the corresponding period of last year, and 415 the average over the past five years.

GOVERNMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

LARGE MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

Huge Naval Building Programme.

DRASTIC LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Asquith detailed the measures which the Government proposed to take to alleviate unemployment.

They comprise a grant of £300,000. The Admiralty will expend £3,000,000 upon the immediate construction of torpedo-boats and cruisers. The War Office will take 24,000 recruits for the Special Reserve, and the Post Office will employ eight thousand special postmen during the Christmas season.

Mr. Asquith emphasized that the people had a right to demand work and said that the Government would deal, in 1909 a real and effective blow at the causes of unemployment.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The Labour Members declare that Mr. Asquith's proposals for dealing with unemployment are inadequate, and they demand a day for discussion.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith's proposals for dealing with unemployment are generally approved.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

The Bulgarian Attitude.

UNDERSTANDING NEARLY ASSURED.

LONDON OCTOBER 22.

The interview between the Bulgarian Envoys and the Turkish Grand Vizier was of a most satisfactory nature, and an amicable understanding is practically assured.

THE VUKOVITCH INCIDENT.

Austria Apologises.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

Austria has apologised to Montenegro for the regrettable misunderstanding, resulting in the detention of General Vukovitch, the Montenegrin Envoy.

SUFFRAGETTES IN COURT.

Ministers Cross-examined.

"NOT VERY VIOLENT."

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone gave evidence at Bow Street this afternoon in the case against the Suffragette leaders, who were arrested during the disturbances at the opening of Parliament.

One of the defendants, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, cross-examined the Ministers in a good humoured manner. They admitted attending the meeting of Suffragettes, who were not very violent, but were only political law-breakers.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

After further evidence at Bow Street, yesterday, the Suffragettes were remanded.

NEW FRENCH NAVAL MINISTER.

Unfettered by Precedent.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

M. Alfred Picard, a Civil Engineer, quite outside Naval circles, has been appointed to succeed M. Thomson, as French Minister of Marine.

UNEMPLOYED INDIANS IN COLUMBIA.

Prefer Repatriation to British Honduras.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The unemployed Indians in British Columbia have telegraphed to Lord Minto, Lord Morley, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier that they prefer repatriation to going to British Honduras.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY LOAN FAILURE.

75 per cent. Left to Underwriters.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

About 75 per cent. of the issue of one million sterling B. B. and C. I. Railway 3 1/2 per cent. debentures has been left to the underwriters.

MR. MANT continues as Joint Secretary, Finance Department, and Mr. Hailey as Deputy Secretary when Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson arrives.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Government Attitude.

Blocking the Trading Licenses Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Crewe, replying to Lord Ampthill, said it was altogether impossible to induce the Transvaal to admit all Indians, who passed the education test, but he favoured the admission of a sufficient number of the professional class to supply wastage.

He had informed Sir Matthew Nathan that assent to the Trading Licenses Bills was improbable.

PROTEST FROM PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 22.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, of the Punjab, was held at the Barkat Ali Muhammadan Hall, Lahore, and the following Resolution was unanimously passed :—

That this meeting places on record its emphatic protest against the passing of the Asiatic Act and the continuous terrible persecution, by the Transvaal Government, of His Majesty's British Indian subjects, with a view to exclude them from the Colony, and deeply regret that the Imperial Government should not have seen its way and use its influence to veto that most objectionable enactment, inasmuch as the practical working thereof has resulted and will result in the creation of serious complications within the British Empire.

This meeting further tenders its sincere sympathy with British Indian subjects in the Transvaal, who have been subjected to unbearable hardships and indignity in working of the Anti-immigration law and in their legitimate struggle for considerate treatment, to which, as loyal citizens of the British Empire, they are fully entitled.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Commissioner's Advice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. Craddock, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in a remarkable speech, at Amraoti, made a broad survey of some of the effects of the British rule in the Central Provinces and in strikingly direct and emphatic language pointed out the wantonly mischievous influence exerted by those who were endeavouring to stir up discontent.

He urged all loyal and moderate men to to take an active part in combatting the gospel of falsehood and hate, which was being preached, and to make themselves fit for enlarged resposibilities by co-operation with the authorities in the domain of Local Self-Government.

"We do not know," said Mr. Craddock, "what the future destiny of the people of India may be, but we do know that the march of future progress, so far as we can see, lies in your genuine co-operation with the British Government in India and with its Officers who serve among you, and in a peaceful and harmonious development of your resources. As you gain in fitness you will gain in power, and nothing can stay it, but you cannot gain this fitness, or raise yourselves above your present status, unless you join hands with the Government in rooting out these weeds of disaffection, which will, if permitted to spread, choke and retard the growth of crop which has been planted in Berar—the crop of peaceful progress and friendly understanding."

FATHER STABS HIS DAUGHTER.

Wounds Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

From particulars published in the "Statesman," it appears that Simms, late a tally clerk in the Kidderpore Docks, aged 50, dark complexion, medium build, grey hair and moustache, disapproving of the marriage of his daughter, Adelina, aged 18, to Mr. Andrews, late a carriage examiner at Saidpur, followed them with the object of inducing his daughter to return with him and, failing, he intended to stab both, but Mr. Andrews sought the protection of a neighbour and Mrs. Andrews was stabbed in four places.

Simms, fearing capture, fled to the adjoining fields, in a full white buttoned-up suit, white boots, no socks and hat, where it is believed he changed his costume for that of a Bengali and, so far, is at large.

Captain Day is doing his best to preserve Mrs. Andrews' life, though but little hope is entertained of her recovery, the wounds in the left side of her chest being serious and bleeding still.

THE LIGHTSHIP "KRISHNA."

Foundering Feared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 22.

The "Statesman" says that it is reported that the "Krishna," a lightship, stationed off Bassein Sands, ninety miles from Rangoon, is missing and it is feared she foundered with all hands, during the bad weather of last week.

A search is being made for the vessel, but as no news has been received from any part of the Bay, little hope is entertained of her safety. She carried, beside the captain and mate, a crew of eight hands.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Handsome Donations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 22.

Raja Sir Tassaduq Rasul Khan, Taluqdar of Oudh and the Vice-President of the British Indian Association, who entertains the Viceroy to lunch during his visit to Lucknow, has given Rs. 1,500 to the Hyderabad Relief Fund.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wrote to Major Wake, Secretary, Hyderabad Relief Fund, on the 15th inst., informing him of the progress up to that date of the Bombay Fund.

I also requested him to inform me of the extent of help desired from Bombay and pointed out that, if possible, help should also be extended to the most deserving, out of the large number of people, rendered homeless, owing to the calamity, as this was one of the main points of my appeal to the Bombay public.

I beg to send you for publication copy of the reply I have received from Major Wake. Yours, &c.,

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.
22-10-08 Sheriff of Bombay.

To Dwarkadas Dharamsey Esquire,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 15th October I am directed by my Committee to first beg you to convey to the Bombay Public our warmest thanks for their most generous response to our appeal.

It is hard to say to what extent Funds will be needed, but it is certain that we have not yet overstepped the limit. As you gathered from my former letter we propose to devote our fund primarily to the relief of widows and orphans who have been directly and indirectly reduced to distress by the flood. This relief we propose to give chiefly in the form of annuities-for life and terminable-purchased through an Insurance office e.g. (a) childless widows, annuity for life, (b) widows with sons, annuity terminable on the eldest son reaching 25 years with small dowry for daughters, (c) widows with daughters only, pension for life with dowry to daughters, (d) orphans—sons, pension till 18 years of age, daughters till 14 years of age with dowry.

This scheme will, we think, be of more permanent benefit in view of the conditions of native life, than sum paid down, at once and our subscribers can rest assured that their money will not be wasted.

Such a scheme will absorb a large amount of money and will we hope carry out the wishes of the Bombay public in providing for the most helpless of those rendered homeless by the flood. To provide funds for the actual rebuilding will be the task of His Highness the Nizam and his Government and this is not being neglected. Any surplus however that we may obtain will be devoted to this or any like purpose.

I trust this brief sketch of our intention will meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd) E. St. A. Wake, Major,
Secretary to Hyderabad Relief Fund.

Secundrabad, 20th October.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	Rs. 86,747-1-0
Mr. Kalianji Keshauji	50-0-0
The Shorrock Spg. & Mfg Co., Ld. (Ahmedabad)	125-0-0
Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai (Ahmedabad)	50-0-0
Mr. Chandulal Achratlal (Ahmedabad)	25-0-0
Mr. Chhotubhai Pitamber Parukh (Ahmedabad)	25-0-0
Mr. Maganlal Motiram (Ahmedabad)	5-0-0
Mr. Kastoorchand Kalianchand Javeri	25-0-0
Mr. Nasserwanji D. Rabadi and Tenants	25-0-0
Mr. E. M. Ghandy	25-0-0
Fakir	51-6-0
Messrs. Jafferbhoy Ranmal & Co.	50-0-0
Mr. Nagindas Laloobhai Kaji (Through Mr. K. B. Talookdar)	25-0-0
A Parsee (Through Mr. K. B. Talookdar)	10-0-0
A Zoroastrian (Through Mr K. B. Talookdar)	3-0-0
Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji Billimoria of Colombo (Through Mr K. B. Talookdar)	100-0-0
Mr. Manilal Gangadhi Desai Civil Engineer, Karia	50-0-0
Mr. Vithaldas Chunilal Marfatia	5-0-0
Messrs. Menesse & Co.	25-0-0
Bai Merbai Kaikhusroo	10-0-0
Total	Rs. 87,431-1-0

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

22nd October 1908.

A remittance to Hyderabad of Rs. 25,000 (Twenty-five thousand) has been made to-day making altogether Rs. 75,000 to date.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Still Increasing

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The opium revenue continues to increase; that for the past month for which returns are to-day published, was Rs. 28,00,000 more than the estimate, bringing the total since the beginning of the official year to Rs. 81,00,000 more than was anticipated in the last Budget statement.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

"The Belle of Mayfair."

SERIOUS effort is having a perceptible effect upon the theatre-goers of Bombay, and last night the stalls were well filled to see the Ellis Opera Company's presentation of "The Belle of Mayfair." The play is full of incidental song and dance of an agreeable kind, and humour is not lacking. The story is really the sufferings of a rich Cockney who "goes into Society" and who suffers endless mental torture in consequence. As the City knight Mr. Fred Ellis was very telling; though his accent was a little too thick even for, say, the representative of the Portsoken Ward. Miss Doreen O'Connor as the love-lorn ward who wanted to marry Lord Mount Highgate's heir was in great form, and she played with untiring vivacity; and sang almost as pleasantly as she did two years ago. Mr. Rooney had a few songs and Miss Lizzie Primmer also participated in the production with much eclat. The Ellis's are developing a sense of discipline and esprit which will be rewarded, if maintained, by no small appreciation in Bombay.

To-night :—"A White Chrysanthemum."

EDUCATION IN THE EAST.

Dr. E. De W. Burton's Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 22.

Dr. E. De W. Burton of the University of Chicago, is to pay a brief visit to Lahore, this week.

His object, it is believed, is mainly to interview leading Educationists of the Punjab, but he will also give one or two lectures.

Professor Burton bears a special commission from the Chicago University to enquire into Education in the East. His tour has been arranged by the Director General of Education, Mr. Orange.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Mr. R. B. C. Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has six months' extension of furlough.

Mr. R. A. O'Connor, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr. C. C. Fink, from S. W. Railway, is posted to the office of Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Madras.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, October 23rd.

Bombay Garrison :—Fort Field Officer Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas ; next for duty 2nd-Lieut. G. H. Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas ; Colaba Field Officer Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A. ; next for duty Major F. J. Duncan, 2nd Royal Scots.

Major E. W. Slayter R.A.M.C., will on arrival from England ex H. T. "Plassy" on the 23rd inst proceed to Madras in Medical Charge of Troops on Board R.I.M.S. "Northbrook," sailing hence on the 24th idem, and thereafter proceed to Bangalore for duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Colonel Bunbury, 14th Sikhs, succeeds Brigadier-General Poett as D.A.G., Northern Army.

Major-General Pearson, Inspector-General of Volunteers, gets the Lahore Command vice Browne who is prevented by ill-health from returning to India.

Sir Edmund Barrow takes over charge from Sir A. Hunter next week.

General Woodhouse sailed from home on the 16th instant and takes over the Northern Command early next month.

R. A. M. C. Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. F. Bate is transferred from Mhow to Rawalpindi Division and Major W. Faichnie from Rawalpindi to Mhow Division.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Leave for six months granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice R. Knight, I.C.S., Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is extended by one month.

Mr. E. P. White, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 23rd October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G. H. White, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 17th October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., to held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Broach, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. H. White, or pending further orders.

Major C.W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, is granted privilege leave for 21 days with effect from the 15th October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain E. G. S. Trotter, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major C. W. Field, or pending further orders.

The appointment of Mr. W. B. Manley to act as District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. E. H. Ingle, is in addition to his own duties as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Mr. Pope is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector Class II (at present officiating in Class I), of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 7th December, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. J. L. McQuade, substantive 'pro tem.' Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, reverted to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 9th October.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to be on special duty for the acquisition of lands required for the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, vice Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc., Agricultural Chemist and Principal Agricultural College, Poona, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 3rd August.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, on return from furlough, is appointed to do duty at the Presidency as a temporary measure, and thereafter to be Chaplain of Kirkee.

Miss H. E. Payne, B.A., Acting Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, was granted privilege leave for three weeks from the 25th July to the 14th August, both days inclusive.

With effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his present duties, Captain F. P. Mackie, F. R. C. S., I.M.S., is placed on special duty with the Commission appointed by the Royal Society for the investigation of sleeping sickness in Uganda.

The furlough granted to Mr. R. T. Harrison, has been further extended by two days.

Mr. H. B. Evington, B.A., passed on the 6th October an examination in colloquial Gujarati according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Department Code.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President's Address.

YESTERDAY was passed as a day of gaiety and rejoicing, by the Native Share and Stock Brokers of Bombay, in connection with the presentation of an address to Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association; and an entertainment was provided in his honour. The brokers, who seemed to have suspended their business, began to assemble from an early hour in the extensive premises known as the "Brokers Hall." The front compound was decorated with bannerets and bunting, palm leaves and necklaces of flowers, which lent much gaiety to the scene. The staircase and the reception hall were garnished in a superb style with plants in tubs and pots and strings of flowers. A "dais" was erected in the middle of the hall for the accommodation of the Chairman and the guest of the evening, and overhead was improvised a square "canopy of flowers." At 3-40 p.m, repeated cheers announced to the assembly in the hall the arrival of the guest of the evening. The whole assembly stood up as he entered the hall, led by the members of the Committee of the Exchange ; and kept up for some minutes a volley of cheers and clapping of hands.

When the noise had subsided, Mr. Purbhudas Jivandas, the Ghairman of the meeting, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to preside at such a numerously attended meeting of the Share and Stock Brokers of Bombay. They were all well acquainted with the handsome services rendered to their fraternity by the guest of the evening. With the multifarious calls upon his time; his numerous duties, public and private, which required his close and constant attention, as a public man and as Agent and a Director of several Joint Stock Companies ; and a man of many-sided activities ; even at some personal inconvenience and sacrifice, Mr. Broacha had been foremost on every occasion to promote the welfare and the interests of the brokers of Bombay. The details could not be mentioned on this occasion ; but they would wish him a long and happy life of public usefulness and the continuance of the career of public and private beneficence which he had been pursuing quietly and without ostentation. (Loud applause.)

ADDRESS.

The Chairman then read the following address :—

To the all-respected Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, J. P., President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

Dear Sir,—We, the members of the above Association, have assembled here to-day publicly to aknowledge our obligations to you for your valuable services, your opportune suggestions, the innumerable benefits you have conferred upon us in the matter of important and difficult questions connected with the Association, not only with your good counsel and advice, but also with your money; and to express to you the high opinion we entertain for you and the affection and esteem in which we all hold you. You have devoted a great portion of your public life to promote the interests of the Association with your abilities and your money, and still continue to do so. To you are due the honour and credit of rearing this Association from its infancy and bringing it to its present high standing. You have always kept at heart, without distinction of caste or creed, the welfare of all our brokers. We will not refer in detail to all the good qualities of head and heart, with which all the members of this Association are acquainted ; but we cannot help mentioning with special pride and thankfulness, among your other philanthropic deeds, that in establishing "the fund for helping brokers in difficulties," you have set us an object lesson to induce us to follow in your footsteps. In conclusion, we wish you and your family long life and prosperity, and that you may long be spared to keep running the stream of your generous and philanthropic deeds. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Chairman then handed the address to Mr. Broacha, enclosed in an elegant silver casket, with a suitable inscription.

MR. BROACHA'S REPLY.

Mr. Shapurji Broacha, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, on rising to speak, said. Mr. Purbhudas and Gentlemen—I thank you most heartily, for the great honour you have done me to-day by presenting me with the address, which is couched in such handsome terms. Gentlemen, on several occasions, there has been a difference of opinion between you and me; there have been occasions when we have been unable to agree, and to see eye to eye, yet I take it that the great honour that you have done me to-day is the outcome of your confidence in me, and your love and esteem towards me. I take it that the reason of your kindness and love for me is that you are convinced of my sincere desire to raise the prestige and dignity of this Association, and of my anxiety to better the condition of our brethren. To-day is the day of "Dhanteras" (the day assigned for worshipping the deity presiding over riches, and my earnest prayer is that the year may be prosperous to all of you and that you may roll in wealth. When you amass a fortune, entertain a kind thought for those who are less fortunate and in need. He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to God, and we are all familiar with this biblical phrase what we have given to the poor is lent to the Lord. What we have kept is lost. God gives to those who remember the poor. I increase the amount that I have given for helping our unfortunate brethren by Rs. 6,000 ; and I am glad to announce that my friend Mr. Parbhudas has also increased the amount of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. Mr. Motichand Devchand contributes Rs. 5,000, and I hope that other friends will emulate their example and contribute their mite to the deserving cause. You should take care of poor brokers. We ought to be proud of the fact that we have no beggars among brokers. (Applause.)

The subscription list was then sent round and when Mr. Shapurji announced that Rs. 25,000 were subscribed in all, the announcement was hailed with deafening cheers.

Mr. Jehangir Bhicaji Dalal then garlanded the Chairman and Mr. Maden, the Secretary of the Association.

Mr. Broacha then announced that Mr. Purbhudas, the Chairman, had increased his donation of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. Among other donations was that of Mr. Motichand Devchand, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr. Purshottom Pranvullub, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr. Shapurji Sorabjee Mahimwalla, Rs. 1,000 ; Premchand Roychund and Sons, Rs. 1,000.

A photo of the presentation was taken by the proprietor of the Dawn Photographic Studio. A String Band, which was in attendance, played at intervals. A company of native musicians also sang for the amusement of the guests. Refreshments were provided for the guests, who dispersed at a late hour.

ACCIDENT AT POLO.

Major Bidgood Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

Major T. E. W. Bidgood, 29th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery has met with a serious accident while playing polo at Madras but beyond a concussion of the brain no further effects are at present apparent.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Development of Bombay.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the President, presiding.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the statement, submitted by the Secretary, of Committees that had not submitted their reports to the Corporation was recorded.

The Corporation next proceeded to consider item No. 70 on the Agenda which was as follows :—

(a) Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, dated the 10th August 1908:—"I am direct to invite attention to my letter No. 7328, dated the 9th December 1907, and subsequent reminders, regarding the scheme for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island. The latter has been under the consideration of the Corporation for seven months, and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council hopes that they are now in position to send, without further delay, a reply containing their views on the subject. (2.) I am to add that if the reply is not received by the 31st instant, His Excellency-in-Council will be unable to delay any longer the consideration of the questions raised and will proceed to deal with them without the advantage of the advice of the Corporation."

(b) Report of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 9th January last regarding proposals for the development of Bombay City and improvement of communications in the Island.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes moved that the report of the Committee regarding proposals for the development of Bombay City and improvement of communications in the island be approved and adopted.

Sir Pherozishah pointed out that nothing was done with regard to the Government letter and that he (Sir Pherozeshah) wished to move a resolution in regard to that letter.

The President allowed Sir P. M. Mehta to move a resolution with regard to that letter.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta accordingly moved that the letter be recorded and that the President be requested to inform Government that the subject of the development of the City of Bombay demanded careful and deliberate disposal.

Dr. Collie rose to a point of order. He asked if, in considering the item No. 70, the resolution should not include the Committee's report also.

The President decided to take up the two subjects separately.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta speaking on the resolution moved by him said that he always spoke with respect of the high dignatories and Government, but when the letter from Government was printed in the Government Gazette, declaring that if the reply of the Corporation to the former letter of Government was not received by a certain date, that reply would not be considered. In sending this intimation to be published in the Government Gazette he thought the intention of Government was to, he would almost say, insult the Corporation. This course he knew was unprecedented in the annals of the relations between Government and the Corporation. The other public bodies, namely, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust had sent in their replies three and even six weeks before the date on which the Government desired them to be sent in. But the case of the Corporation differed from that of those bodies. The latter had simply recommended large schemes without considering the financial aspect of the question. But the Corporation had to see that the cost of the schemes that would take money out of the pockets of the ratepayers bore proper interest. In their intimation to the Corporation, Government did not recognise one thing, which they now recognised, namely, that the question of the development of Bombay required careful and deliberate consideration, and that it required some time to do that. Government had appointed an official gentleman to report upon the development of Salsette and until that report was received the whole question of the development of the City could not be dealt with. The questions which the Corporation had to consider before sending up their recommendations must take time. It was not a subject which they could hurriedly dispose of. Sir Pherozeshah then wished to refer to a personal subject. In the Press and in varieties of ways he was held responsible for the delay that was caused by the Committee in drawing up their reply. But he empathically denied that allegation which was quite unwarranted and unjustifiable. He then related what took place in the Committee where he was asked to undertake the framing of the reply. But he asked the Committee to give him a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Edwardes, Mr. Wacha, and Mr. Baptista and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla. But he subsequently found that being an officer in the Secretariat Mr. Edwardes could not deal with the subject as freely as an unofficial member, and he (Sir Pherozeshah) thought that it would be unfair to keep him in the Sub-Committee.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition and as no other member spoke on the question the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

THE CORPORATION'S REPLY.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes then moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof.

Colonel Collis seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia then moved an amendment to the effect that the expression showing regret for the delay be omitted from the last paragraph of the draft reply.

Mr. Sarafali Mamuji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Jehangir J. Oursetji moved an amendment to the effect that the report be referred back to the Committee for further consideration, but as no other member seconded it, it fell through.

Mr. J. A Wadia moved an amendment to the effect that the draft reply might be amended to read 'unavoidable delay' for 'delay.'

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey said that the Corporation having unanimously accepted Sir. Pherozeshah's proposition it would not be consistent to adopt Mr. Edwardes' motion. But the only course left for them was to pass Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

Mr. Wacha said he would not object to the reply but would certainly vote against the original proposition.

Sir Dinshah Petit moved an amendment to the effect that the report be recorded. He did not think they should send any reply to Government as the last day fixed for the receipt of replies had long passed away.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

On a division the Corporation adopted Dr. Sukhia's amendment, which was carried as a substantive motion.

MR. BENTON, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation in India, has left Simla on his Autumn tour. He visits the Irrigation headworks in the Punjab and North-West Provinces first, and, later on, goes to Sind, where there are very important Irrigation schemes.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphists and Postal Signallers.

IMPROVED PAY AND PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 22.

The following is a detailed summary of the Resolution of the Government of India, Commerce and Industry department, to-day published, bringing into effect the improved scale of pay and prospects sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Signalling staff of the Indian Telegraph Department.

The Resolution reviews the present position in the department and describes the rates of pay now prevailing, goes on to enumerate the reasons which have led to the introduction of enhanced rates of pay, and states that these rates will be introduced with effect from 1st July last.

It then states that all the signallers in the Department will, in future, be styled Telegraphists and goes on to detail the new rates which are as follows:—

NEW SCALE OF PAY.

The new scale for general service telegraphists starts on Rs. 50 and rises to Rs. 200 in the 20th year of service, by 6 annual increments of Rs 5 a month, and 11 annual increments of Rs. 10 a month, and for Local service telegraphists the scale of pay rises from Rs. 35 in the first year to Rs. 130 in the 22nd year, by 5 annual increments of Rs. 3 a month, and 16 annual increments of Rs. 5 a month.

The staff will continue to draw the existing allowances (viz., Burma allowance, House allowance, Pie money and Overtime), as at present except that from the 1st proximo a revised system of Pie money will be introduced, the minimum number of messages being raised from 80 to 140 and the remuneration for each message above the minimum being raised from 2 pies to 4 pies.

At two periods the work of all telegraphists will be subjected to special investigation viz., (1) at the end of the 5th year of service, each man's record will be reviewed and, if it is satisfactory in all respects, he will be considered to have earned a double increment which will raise his pay from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 in case of the General service and from Rs. 47 to Rs. 55 in the case of the Local service men. The main object is to stimulate the men to make themselves efficient signallers, but both efficiency, as a telegraphist, and general conduct will be taken into account. Similarly at the end of the 14th year of service (in case of those who earn a double increment at the end of the 13th year) an efficiency bar will be placed, and the record of each man will again be reviewed. In order to enable a telegraphist to draw a rate of pay in excess of that, which he then enjoys it must be certified by the Superintendent of the Office or Division in which he is serving (a) that he is an operator of recognised ability and merit, (b) that his character and record are quite satisfactory, and (c) that he can regulate and efficiently adjust the ordinary apparatus in use at the office at which he is placed and has at least shown some interest in and knowledge of technical matters.

The Resolution adds that, if before reaching the efficiency bar, a telegraphist has either succeeded in passing the Departmental Technical examination or alternately, if it is certified that he has given evidence of possessing those capacities and qualifications which are required from a Telegraph Master, then, in either case, provided his record is satisfactory in all respects, such a telegraphist would, as a matter of course, be considered as fit to pass the efficiency bar.

For Telegraph Masters, (present second and third grades), a scale of pay has been sanctioned, rising from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 by annual increments of Rs. 10 in the General scale and from Rs. 130 to Rs. 180, by similar increments in the Local scale.

The minimum of the Telegraph Masters' scale will then be the same as the maximum of the telegraphists' scale, but a telegraphist who has already been in receipt of the maximum for one year will, on promotion, draw his first increment in the higher scale without further service. All permanent Telegraph Masters will at once be brought upon the new scales. They will in future be styled Deputy Superintendents, First Class, and First Grade Telegraph Masters, Deputy Superintendents, Second Class. The Deputy Superintendents, Second Class, will be placed on an incremental scale, rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 325, by annual increment of Rs. 15. Deputy Superintendents, First Class, will be placed on a higher scale, rising from Rs. 325 to Rs. 400, by similar increments, but in addition eight of the Officers of this Class will, after attaining the maximum of Rs. 400, be permitted to rise by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 500. Four new appointments have been created in this Class.

TELEGRAPH MASTERS.

The Resolution continues as follows :—

In addition to the Deputy Superintendents and permanent Telegraph Masters, there are a large number of temporary Telegraph Masters, who receive monthly allowances of Rs. 20 in addition to their pay as telegraphists. The Government of India are satisfied that the total number of the supervising staff is in excess of the present needs of the Department and that it will be necessary to make a reduction in the number of temporary Telegraph Masters employed. The new scale of pay has been fixed after full consideration of the fact that some of the temporary Telegraph Masters' allowances will ultimately be withdrawn, and, while existing incumbents who may have an equitable claim to the continuance of the allowances will still receive them as personal allowances, in addition to their grade pay, until they are promoted, retire or die, no claim to compensate pension, for the withdrawal of the allowances, can be entertained from the Staff generally. The Director General has been instructed to institute a careful examination of

the position in this matter, and when this has been completed, the proper supervising staff of each office will be determined in accordance with certain standards which will be definitely laid down.

The Government of India wish it to be understood, that, in future, all promotion from one Class to another will be made entirely by selection, and that mere seniority will give no claim whatever to promotion from Telegraphist to Telegraph Master or from Telegraph Master to Deputy Superintendent. The existing limits of service for promotion to the permanent rank of Telegraph Master referred to in this resolution will be withdrawn. Most Telegraph Masters at present belong to the superior and good grades, admission to which has been obtained by passing the Grade examination, which includes both the technical subjects and others of a general and educational character. In future, with the abolition of the grade system, this examination will cease to exist, but a departmental technical examination will be instituted, the passing of which will be an indispensable qualification for promotion to the rank of Telegraph Master. In the opinion of the Government of India no Telegraphist can be considered fit to hold charge of an office unless he is fully qualified to perform all ordinary testing work and this will be insisted on in future. Facilities will be afforded to all Telegraphists, who show promise, to obtain the necessary Technical training and members of the staff will find it to their advantage to go up as early as possible for this examination.

HOW THE NEW SERVICE WILL WORK.

The manner in which existing members of the signalling establishment should be brought upon the new scale is fully set forth in the appendix to this Resolution. It is necessary, however, to give some explanation of the principles by which the Government of India have been guided in dealing with this matter. The practice in the British Post Office, when a new scale of pay is introduced, is that each man comes upon the new scale at the stage, the pay of which most nearly approximates to the pay which he is drawing at the time, and if this procedure had been followed in the case of the Indian Telegraph Department, the immediate benefit to the staff would have been almost inappreciable. The Government of India, however, have decided that the arrangements made must satisfy two conditions.—(1) That an immediate increase of pay should be given to as large a number of the staff as possible, and (2) that, so far as possible, the increase should be equitably distributed between the men of the different grades and years of service. If members of the Average grade had been once given the full benefit of the new scale of pay, it would not have been possible to give any immediate increase to the members of the Good and Superior grades, and the latter would have been deprived wholly or partly of the advantage which they had gained over their contemporaries, by success in the Grade examination. It was felt that this would not be equitable and that some other solution must be found.

In accordance with the arrangements finally sanctioned the members of the Average grade, general scale, while receiving at once a substantial increase of pay, come upon the new scale a year lower down than they would have reached, if it had been in force when they entered the service.

Most of the members of the Superior grade receive a moderate increase of pay, and all the members of the Good grade a substantial increase, but it must be remembered that as those who belong to the Superier grade are likely to receive earlier promotion than their contemporaries, they will benefit most by the higher scales of pay, which have been prescribed for Telegraph Masters and Deputy Superintendents. In the Local scale the arrangements are somewhat different, owing to the fact that in their case the initial pay has not been increased.

The cost of the new scale of pay exceeds that of the existing scale by about Rs.5,50,000.

POSTAL SIGNALLERS.

The Government of India are satisfied that the need for improving the pay of Postal signallers is at least as great as it is in the case of telegraphists of the Indian Telegraph department. A grant for the purpose will be placed at the disposal of the Director-General of the Post Offices of India in the year 1909-1910, who will decide what increase of pay is necessary, with reference to the local conditions of each combined Post and Telegraph office.

The Government of India consider that the public may reasonably look for a higher standard of efficiency from the department view of the improvement of pay and prospects, which has been granted, and they confidently expect that this will be the case. In particular a larger output on the part of each individual signaller is urgently called for and must be attained. The Government of India have learnt with pleasure that a decided improvement is already noticeable in this respect, and, while the change is no doubt mainly due to the reforms which have recently been introduced they cordially recognise that, without the co-operation of the staff, nothing could have been accomplished. They trust that such co-operation will continue to be ungrudgingly given and that progress will be rapid and uninterrupted.

GENERAL SCALE SIGNALLERS.

Various tabular statements are attached to the Resolution. Of these number C shows how signallers and temporary Telegraph Masters of the General scale service, will be brought upon the new scale of pay. The Superior grade men will come upon the new scale at a point four years above the point which they would have reached, had the new scale of pay been in force at the time that they entered the service. All the Good grade men will come at once on the new scale of pay. They will receive one year's special promotion and will be treated as having earned a double increment after five years' service and as fit to pass the efficiency bar. A Good grade signaller, in receipt of the maximum pay, will, whatever his length of service, draw Rs. 180 during his first year on the new scale.

The Average grade men who qualify at 23 words a minute, or are exempted from passing the test by the Director General, will come upon the new scale at a point one year below the point which they would have reached, had the new scale been in force at the time when they entered the service. Men of the first year will, however, rise at once to Rs. 50, but will recieve no further increment until they have completed 2 years' service. Men of 5 years' service or less, will be eligible for a double increment, if they earn it, and their claims to pass the efficiency bar will be considered when the appropriate period of service has been attained.

Men already in reciept of the maximum pay of the Average grade, will in no case draw higher pay than Rs. 150 during their first year on the new scale, and those who fail to pass the efficiency bar will draw Rs. 140.

Average grade singnallers who fail to qualify at 23 words a minute and are not exempted from passing the test, will remain on their present pay till the third year of service and will then be brought upon the new scale at a point two years below the point which they would have reached had the new scale been in force when they entered the service. They will not be eligible for a double increment, but the question whether they should be allowed to pass the efficiency bar will be considered in due course.

LOCAL SERVICE SIGNALLERS.

Statement D shows how signallers and temporary Telegraph Masters of the Local service will be brought on the new scale of pay. The Superior grade men will come upon the new scale at a point six years above the point which they would have reached, had the new scale been in force when they entered the service. The Good grade signallers will retain their present scale of pay, until the fourth year of service, when they will be brought upon the new scale at a point three years above the point which they would have reached, had the new scale been in force when they entered the service. They will be considered as fit to pass the efficiency bar. A Good grade signaller in receipt of the maximum pay, will, whatever his length of service, draw Rs. 115, during his first year on the new scale.

The Average grade men, who qualify at 23 words a minute, or are exempted from passing the test by the Director General, will come upon the new scale at the point which they would have reached, had the new scale been in force when they entered the service. Men of five years' service or less, will be eligible for a double increment, if they earn it, and their claims to pass the efficiency bar will be considered when the appropriate period of service has been attained.

An Average grade signaller in receipt of the maximum pay, will in no case draw more than Rs. 100 during his first year on the new scale, and those who fail to pass the efficiency bar will draw Rs. 90.

Average grade signallers who fail to qualify at 23 words a minute and are not exempted from passing the test, will remain on their present pay, till the ninth year of service and will then be brought upon the new scale at a point two years below the point which they would have reached had the new scale been in force when they entered the service. They will not be eligible for a double increment, but the question whether they should be allowed to pass the effiecency bar, will be considered in due course.

A statement shows how permanent Telegraph Masters, second and third grades, will be brought upon the new scale of pay. General scale Superior men, now on Rs. 245 get Rs. 250 and those now on Rs 220 get Rs. 230. Good grade men now on Rs. 212 get Rs. 220 and those now on Rs. 187 get Rs. 200. Average grade men now on Rs. 180 get Rs. 200 and those now on Rs. 155 also get Rs. 200. Local scale Superior men now on Rs. 180 remain on that pay, and those now on Rs. 155 get Rs. 160. Good grade men now on Rs. 158 get Rs. 160 and those on Rs. 133 get Rs. 140. Average grade men now on Rs. 137 get Rs. 140 and those now on Rs. 112 get Rs. 130.

Statement F shows how First grade Telegraph Masters and Traffic Sub-Assistants will be brought upon the new scales of pay for Deputy Superintendents viz., Traffic Sub-Assistants now on Rs. 350 get Rs. 355 and Telegraph Masters now on Rs. 275 get Rs. 280.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 29th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,650 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 157. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th August, 1908, were Rs. 15,832, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,850.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 29th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,333, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 192. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th August, 1908, were Rs. 33,691, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,013.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 29th August, 1908, amounted to Rs. 8,520, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,214. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th August, 1908, were Rs. 82,928 being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 71,307

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

IN MOWGLI'S COUNTRY.

The Scene of the "Jungle Book."

IN the General province of India lies the Seoni district, which consists, in the language of geographers, of a long narrow section of the Satpura plateau, over-looking the Nerbudda valley on the north and the Nagpur plain on the south. In that district, remarkable for its natural beauty and for the legends which surround it, the scene of the "Jungle Book" is laid. Possibly the time when tourists will stary from the beaten track to visit the haunts of Mowgli will never come but if they are curious they may learn much about them from the "Seoni District Gazetteer," edited by Mr. R. V. Russell, I. C. S., which has just been published (Allahabad: The Pioneer Press). The leading idea of Rudyard Kipling's story appears to be taken from the translation of a Gond fable which was given in a book published thirty years ago—Mr. R. A. Sterndale's "Seoni, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range." Similar tales of children being brought up by she-wolves and other animals, come from different parts of the world, and are not uncommon in India, but this fable has a distinction of its own. It becomes more intelligible when something is known of the Gonds, a curious tribe outside the Hindu social system; but here, first of all, is the fable of "The Song of Sandsumjee":—

Sandsumjee married six wives but had no heir, so he marrsed a seventh and departed on a journey: during his absence, after his relatives had sacrificed to a god, she bore a son, Singbaba. The small wife was sleeping, the other six were there; so they took the babe and threw it into the buffaloes' stable placing a puppy by her side, and said "Lo? a pup is born. But the buffaloes took care of Singbaba and poured milk into his mouth. When the six wives went to look for him they found Singbaba playing. Thence they took him and threw him to the cows, but the cows said: "Let no one hurt him," and poured milk into his mouth. So when the six wives went to look again whether he was alive or dead, lo? Singbaba was playing. Thence they took him and threw him into a well, but on the third day, when they went to inquire, they found Singbaba still playing. So they took him and threw him on the tiger's path as the tigers were coming, and they heard his cries as they left him. But the tigress felt compassion, and said: "It is my child," so she took him to her den, and having weaned her cubs, fed Singbaba with milk, and so he grew up with the cubs. To her one day Singbaba said: "I am naked; I want clothes. So the tigress went and sat by the market road till muslin and cloth makers came along; on seeing her run at them they dropped their bundles and fled which she took up and brought to Singbaba, who clothed himself and kissed her feet.

Another day he said: 'Give me a bow." She again went and waited till a sepoy armed with a bow passed by. She roared and rushed at him, on which he dropped the bow and fled, and she picked it up and brought it to Singbaba, who shot birds with it for his little tiger brothers.

In the meantime Sandsumjee returned home and said: "Is anyone inspired? Has God entered into anyone? If so, let him arise."

Then Singbaba received inspiration, and accompanied by his big and little brothers went. In the midst of the assembly was a Brahman. Him Singbaba required to get up; he refused, whereupon the big brother tiger got angry and did eat him up. All asked Singbab, "Who are you."

"Ask the buffaloes," he replied, telling his little brother to go and call his mother, She came, and the three species were assembled before the people. "Question them," said Singbaba. So they asked, "Who is he?" First the buffaloes answered, "Sandsumjee's son," and they told his history.

Then the cows told how he stayed with them two days and then was thrown into the well; from thence they knew not where he went.

"Ask my mother," said Singbaba.

So the tigress told him how she weaned her cubs and nourished him, on which all embraced her feet and established her as a god, giving her the six wicked wives. So Singbaba became illustrious and the tigress was worshipped.

In the curious Gond fable is the quiddity of the "Jungle Book," and Kipling in his use of it certainly cannot be accused of neglecting what Peter calls the responsibility of the artist to his material.

The nature of the Gonds, as revealed by Mr. Russell, may to a certain extent account for the origin of such fables. The bulk of the Gonds are labourers, the poor relic of a former Gond dynasty which ruled in Seoni. Light-hearted people, they prefer not to work so long as they have a supply of food in the house, and they are generally in debt to their employers. Their women-folk are commonly more muscular than their lords a state of things which is said to be parallaled in the animal kingdom only by the hawks. Their villages consist of most primitive houses of unwattled daub, but are generally clean. At the entrance to the village street wooden ploughshare may often be seen by way of tutelary god and a ring of roughly carved posts painted with vermlion marks the last resting place of the dead. Of totems they have many. They are animists by religion, and superstition is of course rife, but the grosser and more criminal forms are dying out. The Gonds and other inhabitants of Seoni hold that the spirit of a dead man must be placated, as otherwise he will assume the form of a tiger and come and worry cattle of his descendants, and in that belief may be traced the germ of one of the best of Kipling's short stories. Some of their religious rites are of a remarkable kind. Matia, for example, is a mischievous godling who is revered by the lower castes. He blows up to the dust-storms and worries the people in other ways. When a feast is held, a cake is prepared and a number of heirs are mixed in the dough. This is set aside for Matia, and he will come—so they say—and pull out the heirs one by one before he eats the cake, and will thus be kept quiet and prevented from interfering with the festival! Equally curious are some of the marriage customs, for on the day after the wedding the bride and bridegroom throw mud at each other and roll one another about in the mud for sport. Among such a people the pleasant story of Singbaba cannot be thought out of place.

Of Seoni town, the headquarters of the district, not much need be said. Its authentic history begins in the sixteenth century but it was late in the seventeenth when two Pathan adventurers headed a revolt against the Gond dynasty. The rebels were defeated, but the headless trunk of one of them, Lunde Khan alias Sunde Shah fought its way back into the town, and two platforms have been erected at the place where his head was struck off and where he finally fell, and these are venerated by the people. A generation ago a writer described the scenery of the district. "Nothing," he said, "can exceed the beauty of certain portions of the Nerbudda river, where it flows in longdeep cool-looking often winding reaches, between high banks covered near the water edge with short grass, and crowned with magnificent old trees of all descriptions which overhang the water, under which herds of spotted deer and flocks of peacock may sometimes be seen feeding. The scenery of the Upper Wainganga too is very charming, like the Westmoreland rivers, and is really grand at the junction of the Thanwar, whether they commence their fall into the lower country, and at last meet in a beautiful, deep reach in the heart of a great forest." The forest area has decreased, but that is still a true description of the country of the "Jungle Book."—In "The Outlook."

CHINESE FREEMASONS.

Lodges in Australia.

The Sydney correspondent of the "Globe" writes:—Celestial Freemasons claim for their order an antiquity superior to that of their white brethren, and affirm that long prior to the building of Solomon's Temple there were numerous Masonic lodges found scattered throughout the Chinese Empire. But whatever the Chinese Freemasons may have been in the past, they are exceedingly active in the present, especially in Australia, where they appear to form a somewhat numerous body, although their rites and ceremonies differ largely from those with which British and Australian members of the craft are familiar. This was largely demonstrated at a picnic recently organised by the Chinese Freemasons resident in Sydney. It took place on the shores of the Parramatta River, the famous sculling course, and was characteristically described by a visitor as a festival of dragons, crackers, and brotherly love many of the guests were in Chinese costume a few in full evening dress, and the remainder in ordinary European attire. There was a large attendance of the fair sex, the Chinese women looking very pretty with their smiling faces and daintily embroidered silken costumes.

Despite the showery weather, there was an abundance of outdoor sport and amusement enlivened in a fashion by the unmelodious strains of a band of Chinese musicians in which the beating of immense gongs and the clashing of large cymbals were conspicuous. It was a lively yet well-ordered crowd, full of child-like fund and merriment of a most harmless character. Several portions of the programme had a symbolical meaning. There was one Chinaman, wearing a dragon's head, who accompanied by a bodyguard of gong-beaters was making his way from the steamboat wharf to the gardens, when he encountered another dragon-headed Chinaman similarly escorted. One of the two headless of the myriads of crackers thrown at him made his way into the grounds, while the other was driven back. This was supposed to represent the defeat of the war dragon, the spirit of evil, by the other emblematical of the cause of peace and pleasure. Then the crowd proceeded to the bars, where tea, lemonade, and even Scotch whisky were provided in abundance for their enjoyment. In a large pavilion a Masonic banquet was held, presided over by that Grand Master of the Order in New South Wales, supported by the leading officials of the lodge. After the viads and liquids had been consumed, the Grand Master made a speech in Chinese, in which he thanked everybody present for their attendance, and expressed his gratitude to the ladies for their assistance in promoting the success of the movement, a sentiment which was loudly applauded. He was followed by the editor of a Chinese paper published in Sydney, who said that he spoke in English for three reasons, first, because he was in a British country; secondly, because his British brethren were present; and third, because he was addressing Chinese, some of whom had been in the State for twenty-five or thirty years, and who if "they did not know the English language now, ought to know it. He stated that the Chinese Masonic Grand Lodge was the oldest in the world, and the Chinese lodges were honoured for thousands of years. It was true that they did not hold their meetings so frequently as did their European brethren, but this did not render their lodges less important, nor in any way weaken the bond of brotherhood that united them. At the present time the Chinese Freemasons were a large, powerful, and well-organised body having but one object, that of promoting the prosperity and happiness of the craft.

There were more speeches, more cheers, more waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies present, interspersed with the beating of tom-toms, and the ceaseless hissing of fire-works in the grounds. There was little or no dancing, this being a form of amusement to which the Celestials do not readily take; but there was a tremendous amount of romping and pantomime displays. There was also a large gramophone which favoured the company with selection of Chinese instrumental and vocal music to the delight of many of the Celestials, although not suggestive of musical harmony to the European visitors. It was a real holiday for all concerned and afforded a practical lesson in the art of popular amusement based upon the principles of temperance and self-restraint.

A SUICIDE COMPACT.

LOVERS AGREED TO DIE TOGETHER.

Further gruesome details regarding the death of Dr. Fred Rustin, the Omaha surgeon, who last week was found dead with a bullet through his body, are being brought to light at the inquest, now in progress in that city, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." I have already described how the doctor, under the influence of liquor, attempted self-destruction by injecting into his system various disease germs of a malignant character and how in each case his fellow-physicians defeated his object by restoring him to health.

According to to-day's evidence, Dr. Rustin did shoot himself, but after a most painstaking search, he found somebody who agreed to act on his behalf. The story related on the witness stand by Mrs. Abbie Rice, a young woman, 19 years old who admitted her infatuation for the doctor could scarcely be paralleled outside the pages of Edgar Allan Poe. Ascording to her evidence she was to shoot him and then kill herself. After several appointments, at each of which her nerve failed her Dr. Rustin told her not to bother any more, as he had found a fellow who really wanted to die, and who in return for enough drugs with which to kill himself, was ready to shoot him (Dr. Rustin). I quote Mrs. Rice's words:

"I told Fred I did not want to live if he died, and after several days' urging I finally agreed to shoot him, and then myself. We planned it all nicely. After shooting him, I was to replace the cartridge in the pistol, go to a distant portion of the town, and kill myself. People would then never connect us. He fixed on Sunday August 30th, at his office. He shewn me just where to shoot below his belt, telling me that he would live long enough for me to escape. So we bade each other good-bye. I got out the pistol but I could not load it properly and my hand shook so that I could not have held it. His nerve failed, too, but next day we again met by appointment. He loaded the revolver, and I put an extra cartridge in my purse for subsequent use. We waited till a street car came, so that it might drawn the noise of the shot. The doctor stood up, and at the car approached he said softly, 'Now shoot.'

"I raised the pistol, but again my nerve failed, and I said, 'Fred, I love you so, I can't do it. The doctor got very mad, and made me go home with him, and in an outhouse in his grounds we started the same ceremony. I took a good aim, and was just about to shoot, when he suddenly exclaimed, 'Wait a minute; we are too close. It would leave powder-marks, and would look like suicide Stand further back.' Then I broke down, and cried to him to shoot me if he wanted to; but I hadn't the heart.

"A few days later he introduced me to a man named Charley Davis, who was to do what I could not. The doctor handed me drugs, which I was to take when I knew he and Davis were both dead. The doctor then talked about his wife and children, and bade me farewell, adding. If his nerve fails, too, I'll once more rely on you. Then he went out into the darkness, and before very long I heard the news that he had been found doing on the door-steps."

Then Charley Davis gave evidence. He corroborated much of what Mrs. Rice had said. He admitted being miserable, and having tried to commit suicide five times but the poison he took always acted as an emetic, and he could never retain it. He stoutly denied, however, killing the doctor, and there at present the mystery remains.

SMOKING.

HURTFUL INFLUENCE.

THE medical correspondent of the "New York Herald" of Paris writes:—Tobacco has numerous devotees and at the same time many detractors, so that it is not easy to approach this hygienic question with a perfectly open mind.

When applied to animals, tobacco in small doses first retards and then accelerates the action of the heart, in strong doses it reduces the beasts and increases the pressure of blood on the heart, while the pulse also becomes more rapid if the doses are toxic.

Tobacco as used for smoking or snuffing usually contains but a small proportion of nicotine; thus symptoms of intoxication are of rare occurrence. When smoking it is not nicotine which enters the mouth, but pyridine and other products of the dry distillation of the tobacco, the proportions of which vary according to the method of smoking.

With a cigar only a small amount of pyridine is formed, but collidine is present, while a pipe gives a considerable quantity of pyridine. When the narghileh or the cigarette is employed the smoke is often breathed in, a practice which is very harmful in the case of the cigarette, but not with the narghileh which is provided with a species of water filter. Besides, when cigarettes are used much more tobacco is consumed as a rule.

IN MODERATION.

Smoking in moderation does not appear to be harmful to adults, but it is otherwise with young persons. With adults tobacco seems to stimulate the activity of the brain, and also to calm certain forms of excitement. However, this may be, tobacco smoke affects the circulation, as is shown by the palpitations and pains in the cardiac region which it produces, and which may even go as far as angina pectorites. Irregularity of the hearts action is a frequent feature especially with certain kinds of tobacco. Often all these symptom do not entirely disappear until months after the use of tobacco has been given up.

Tobacco smoke increases the secretion of saliva and those who do not spit swallow their saliva unconsciously. Tobacco diminishes the secretions because of its action on the nerves of the glands and thus reduces the movements of the stomach which may develop an insufficient activity of that organ and thence its distension.

Due reserve is nevertheless necessary in judging the subject of the influence of tobacco on the gastro-intestinal functions for people who do not smoke are quite as subject to derangements of this nature as those who do. The effect of tobacco smoke may lead to an excess of gastric activity and an overproduction of hydrochloric acid but in a more or less indirect fashion by the swallowing of a large quantity of saliva.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

In some cases an abuse of tobacco may be the cause of serious nervous dyspepsia, which disappears when smoking is discontinued. In short, the effects of tobacco on the digestion of those who begin to smoke are well known.

As regards the nervous system, certain subjects enjoy a remarkable immunity from the effects o tobacco. These people cannot engage somewhat actively in brain work without at once smoking immoderately, but these are exceptional cases. Tobacco can, on the contrary, produce very appreciable nervous disorders. Trembling is a frequent feature. It is slight, rhythmical persistent and disappears when the habit is stopped.

Tobacco produces chilliness in the extremities, paleness of the face and perspiration of the head. It would appear that an abuse of it leads to arterio-sclerosis. Insomnia is one its most disagreeable effects. This comes on after the first sleep and then after two or four hours a disturbed slumber follows.

EXCORIATIONS.

The effects of tobacco on the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue are seen by the production of excoriations, and even sometimes of warts with a slight degree of hardness. The well-marked development of this hardening and the beginning of ulceration warns of the appearance of epithelioma or smoker's cancer. It forms in the same way hard, spots and cracks on the lips especially in the case of pipe smokers the heat of which seems to increase the evil effects of tobacco.

In spite of a pretty general opinion which attributes to tobacco pernicious effects upon the pharynx and the upper air passages, there are celebrated singers who have never given up smoking. Nevertheless, it is incontestable that tobacco causes a slight over-stimulation of all parts which come in contact with the smoke, which is far from being conducive to a good condition of the organ.

With pharyngitis and laryngitis it is again cigarettes, especially the Egyptian and Turkish varieties, which are the most pernicious. Cigars seem the least harmful. In general, the evil effects are the more noticeable the younger the smoker is, the more he smokes and the more he inhales the smoke. Again the effects are greatly aggravated by those of alcohol, which are often blamed in error to tobacco.

PREJUDICIAL TO EYE.

Tobacco is very prejudicial to the eyes, which may be affected in two ways: either conjunctivitis due to the irritating action of the smoke being caused or more serious still, tobacco amblyopia may be induced by the absorption of nicotine. This deterioration of the eyesight which may result in total blindness, is principally associated with strong tobacco. Tobacco chewers are often affected this way sometimes even the workmen in tobacco factories. Overwork, bad diet and insomnia are contributing causes to "tobacco" amblyopia.

In cases of this nature complete abstention from smoking is the first necessity and if required reduction of alcohol to a strict minimum. Plenty of food must be given the invalid must take exercise, and the intoxication combated by mild diuretic remedies. Perspiration should be induced, and all possible means taken to increase the amount of sleep.

From the preceding observations the conclusion must be drawn that tobacco exercises on the human organism an influence which is more hurtful than beneficial, and if it is not possible to give up the habit entirely care should be taken to guard against excess.

A STORY OF THE SEA.

Sailor's Terrible Experience.

How for four days the crew of a half-submerged vessel were huddled together without food or fresh water, soaked to the skin by heavy Atlantic seas that continually broke over them, is the thrilling story told to a "Daily Chronicle" representative by Captain Watt, who commanded the wrecked ship.

The "Chronicle's" representative found him, with most of his crew, gratefully enjoying the hospitality of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society at the Sailors' Home in Dock Street, London, E. It was on 9th August that the Canadian schooner "Granada," 635 tons, left Campbelton, New Brunswick, for Haven, in the United States, with a cargo of laths. She was a three-masted vessel, with steam power for the capstan and for hoisting sail. Her crew consisted of Captain Watt, the master, a mate, cook, boatswain, and four seamen, the latter being Norwegian, Swedish, Russian and German.

All went well till the 26th August. Then they met strong north-easterly wind and rain, and sail was taken in. The next day the wind changed to south, and there were heavy cross-seas. Closely reefed, the vessel behaved well till the afternoon, when a sudden calm of ten minutes was followed by a hurricane from the north which stripped away the little canvas then showing, and threw the vessel on her port beam ends. Heavy cross-seas shifted the cargo stacked on deck and started about 20 feet of the deck planking. The vessel filled rapidly, the engine-room fires were put out, so that the steam pumps were useless, and though the vessel partly righted himself, captain and crew were at 6 p.m. driven to take refuge on top of the deck-house aft, the ship being down by the head and the rest of the deck a wash.

Then began a long and terrible vigil. The fresh water casks had been pounded to pieces by the heavy seas, provisions were ruined in the flooded cabin, and the outlook was black indeed.

"It was the most terrible experience I have ever had," said Captain Watt, a burly, cheerful sailor, who has looked death in the face out on the waste of waters too often to be easily impressed or scared.

"All the time, as we were huddled together there seas were breaking over us. We rigged life lines across our little bit of shelter and often had to lash ourselves to the vessel lest we should be swept away. Looking back on that period it seems just one long agony, unmarked by any special incident. But I can say this, we prayed hard—men prayed then who'd never prayed before. I don't feel hunger or thirst so much as some of them, but two or three of the crew drank salt water and chewed pieces of raw salt pork they managed to find, and that only made it worse for them. When we became disabled we were about sixty miles north of the track of the west bound liners, and in all we drifted 290 miles in a south-easterly direction from the Thursday till picked up on Monday.

"On the Sunday two steamers and a barque passed us, but did not see our signals of distress. I couldn't get at any flags, so I made the recognised signal—a blackball above a flag—with a bundle of clothes and an old cotton bed-spread.

"Then at 4 p.m. on Monday a steamer sighted us and bore down to within a few hundred feet. Our large life boat was towing astern and we managed to row to the steamer, the excitement of rescue putting strength into our feeble arms. The steamer proved to be the "Manchester Spinner" bound for Rotterdam. The officers crew treated us splendidly, giving us their food and clothing.

Then with the shyness of a strong man forcing himself to speak of sacred things, Captain Watt added: "And I call this Heaven answering our prayer, for the captain of the "Manchester Spinner" told me he had been two days in the Gulf Stream without getting any help from it, and had almost decided to leave it a few hours before sighting us. If he had done so, he would never have been within fifty miles of us, and we should probably have starved to death. And I call that Providence helping us."

On reaching Rotterdam, captain and crew were sent to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society in London by the British Consul. The four seamen were sent to Cardiff by the society, where they would find a ship. But the Captain, mate and cook were in a curious plight. They are citizens of the United States, but sailed in a Canadian vessel under the Union Jack. The Board of Trade refused to send them back to America, as they were not British and the American Consul refused because they sailed under the British flag. But finally the American society came to their assistance, and now they are on their way home again.

REFRIGERATION.

Progress of the Industry.

THE refrigerating industries which a quarter of a century ago had hardly come into being to-day constitute a vast enterprise. They have created new interests and developed others, opened up widely, extended markets and asserted themselves as an indispensable factor in the distribution of the world food supply. Many problems relating to their improvement and universal application still await solution, and these will for the first time form the subject of an International Congress—the most important held in Paris since 1900, the great exhibition year—which will meet in Paris this month, and at which thirty Governments will be represented.

British Board of Trade statistics show the gigantic strides which these industries have made in the last twenty years or so. Australia and Argentina led the way, first with hides and fleeces and then with frozen beef and mutton. But the beginning of the present century saw the Londoner supplied by means of improved refrigerating processes with fresh butter from Victoria, eggs from Australia, salmon from Canada, beef from La Plata, mutton from New Zealand, game from Siberia, strawberries from California, and peaches from the Cape. A fleet of over three hundred ships fitted with cold storage is now engaged in this commerce, the extension of which may be gauged from the fact that the British imports under this head have risen from £3,480,000 in 1885 to £36,000,000 in 1907; and this is but a fraction of the total traffic in cold preserved foodstuffs throughout the world, the United States alone accounting for £48,000,000. Strange to say France usually so alert in turning scientific discoveries to account has lagged far behind other nations is supporting and developing these refrigerating industries. There is to be a great awakening in regard to this neglected field of enterprise. Is there not here, it has been asked for a country so marvellously fertile, an almost inexhaustible source of profit a means of rehabilitating a diminishing export trade, and a new element of national prosperity? What other country is so favourably situated, geographically, climatically, and agriculturally, to put wholesome, nutritious, and appetising food of every description within reach of the poorest, if the new method of preservation and distribution were properly understood and applied? This idea was the starting point of the forthcoming International Congress which owes its organisation to the initiative of the French Government. A ready response was obtained from all the other countries approached, influential national committees were formed and official delegates appointed, and a special grant of £1,600 towards the expenses of the meeting and the printing of the voluminous reports which are being prepared was placed at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture, under whose immediate patronage the Congress will be held.

Many important British papers and reports will be submitted, including one by Sir William Ramsay, on the physical, chemical, and biological effects of low temperatures. Such large questions as the feeding of armies in peace and war, the distribution of cold from central stations, the organisation of transport, the preservation of ammunition in ships' magazines, and the industrial application of refrigeration in mining, tunnelling, and other operations also find a place on the agenda. The British official delegates are: Mr. John Cooke (Australia), Major A. E. M. Norton, D. S. O. (South Australia), Mr. E. V. Reid (Queensland), the Hon. J. W. Taverner (Victoria), Mr. Gilbert Anderson (New Zealand) and the representative of Tasmania at the Anglo-French Exhibition. Sir E. Montague-Nelson is chairman of the British Committee, which numbers seventy-nine members. The sitting of the Congress will extend over the week beginning on October 5. M. Loubet late President of the Republic, and M. Freycinet, past Premier, will preside at the plenary meetings. Festivities on a lavish scale have been arranged in connection with the gathering.

TIGERS ON TIGER HILL.

A Thrilling Adventure.

A correspondent sends the "Stateman" the following communication which we reproduce in the graphic language in which it was sent to us:—May I through your valued daily paper draw the attention of visitors to Darjeeling to the following incident, in order that people may be careful when they visit Tiger Hill. On Sunday last myself and three of co-boarders of the St. Luies Sanitorium Darjeeling, started at about 3 a.m. for Tiger Hill. They were on rickshaws and I on a dandee. The rickshaws being very slow in getting up the hills, I was about a mile ahead when in the pleasant bowery path in the middle of the Tiger Hill, and there was no other person except myself and of the four dandee carriers among those lonely hilly paths surrounded by beautiful wild flowers and boughs of trees which entertain mosses and creepers of exquisite beauty, peculiar to hilly districts, hanging overhead to dally with the faint morning breeze that passes me flapping by turban, the silence of which here and there broken by the rattling voices of waterfalls, which abound in hills. I was beside myself with the unique scenery when getting up the hills on the dandee and had not the slightest fear of wild animals that might be dwellers of such a near high peak, as the Tiger Hill, which is daily visited by many sight-seers. When gradually my carriers were getting up the hills they became noisy creatures from a short distance of each waterfall, which aroused suspicion in my mind about the possibility of existence of wild brutes, and being asked them about the causes of their howling when approaching a waterfall, I was replied that their might be some wild animals snapping water at those places and in order to scare them away they do ejaculate.

A SHADOW OF APPREHENSION.

This threw in my mind a shadow of apprehension which increased manifold when a batch of three Europeans on horseback in passing me up the hills asked me to be quick or to ask my friends who are about a mile down the hill to be quick and to join me. I had not further opportunity to ask, them, as their horses were trotting fast, the real cause of their saying me so. However, from this time my apprehension was greater still and feared to meet face to face some wild animals on my way. On such morose demeanour I reached the foot of the almost perpendicular and topmost peak of the Tiger Hill observatory which is about a mile off from the Dak Bungalow on the said hills and waited there until I was joined by my other co-visitor. We left dundee and rickshaw and started on foot for the observatory, which is about half an hour's journey from the said place. When we were upon the observatory we found there about a dozen European gentlemen and ladies observing the hills around and the mountains in the north. We had a binocular with us through which we observed Mount Everest, the Kinchincungha and other distant mounts, the Tista Valley and the beautiful scenery of the Darjeeling hills. How grand does it took from an elevation of about 10,000ft. cannot be expressed. It is a scene that is to be observed only and is inexplicable. It appeared to us heaven on earth but in such districts where imagination travels with pleasure and beauty, one can never foresee what the next moment shall be awful to us under such precincts.

"AN AWFUL GROWLING."

All these Europeans of whom one or two hold a short conversation with us about the scenery and of the Mount Everest left the observatory platform which is about 15ft high from the flat ground about 50yds in diameter on the top of the peak. When they were leaving us we requested one or two of them to be kind enough in ordering my dundee carriers to come up there which they consented. After their departure we were about half an hour observing at random through our binoculars and where chatting to each other about the grand scene that is present before us. When I myself being tired came down the observatory platform and took a seat on a wooden bench underneath the same to warm my feet which were called and feeling burning sensation when to my surprise I found distinct foot-prints of a full grown tiger. I was on the bench about 10 minutes when I heard an awfull growling of a tiger which appeared to me about two to three hundred yards of from the place, just on the opposite side of the roadway. At once I stood up and attempted to climb to my friends up to the platform, but looking towards them I found them as much fearful as I am. And they made a hasty retreat down the wooden stairs, at the foot of which they saw footprints of tiger which I did not see, being about 20yds. distance. When they came to me I asked them about the matter, and in reply they corroborated my statement (Here I can not, that one of my co-visitors was for some time in the Sunderbuns. Further, they said that they have heard three distinct growlings of tiger, first one from a far distance down to the hills, but they had suspicion about it as it might be that of an ox: but the second one which they heard about five minutes later, is of not so far distance of origin as the first one; and they have no doubt that it is that of a tiger coming up hills, and the third one which all we heard was an awful one and appeared to be a growling of a full grown tiger about two to three hundred yards down the hills.

A BOLD FRONT IN RETREAT.

This caused great fear in our mind and each was speaking to the other in trembling voice. When at once we made a start in group for down the hills determining ourselves though armless to give a bold front to the tiger if it appear on our way, instead of running away for safety of one's own life when the other falls a victim to the brute. The path which took about half an hour to get up, we got down within five minutes, crying aloud to our topmost all the time to scare away the possibility of approaching of the brute unawares. Though we came down the thick jungle portion of the hills, yet we kept running until we found our dundee bearers coming towards us, who were also sensitive of the occurrence. When we came to a safe and open space, we sat there down for breath and cursed each other for one reckelessness in such hilly districts, where we had nothing to defend ourselves against an unforeseen occurance, nor a heavy batch to scare away rogues and brutes.

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BY THE WAY.

THEN AND NOW.

"In these days when, as the Postmaster-General informs us in his recently issued report, the number of postal packets delivered in a single year in the United Kingdom falls little short of five thousand millions, it seems almost impossible to realise that in the seventeenth century it was proposed that all the letters for the northern road should be put into one "portmantle." In those easy-going days London had but one delivery daily by lettercarrier; and it was stated with no little pride that "there are at least seven branch post-offices in London for the receipt of letters for the mails." From London the mails were carried to Plymouth at an average rate of four miles an hour, which appears to have been the limit of speed; and it took eleven days to send a letter to Barnstaple and to receive an answer "by return." For such privileges the seventeenth-century correspondent had to pay heavily the charge for an ounce letter being eightpence to Brighton, eighteenpence to Edinburgh, and two shillings to Dublin.

THE FARREN FAMILY.

Mr. William Farren, the veteran actor, who has just died at the advanced age of eighty-three, was the third in the direct line to bear what is probably the oldest name continuously connected with the English stage. The first of this theatrical dynasty was his grandfather, William Farren, who, born in 1786, made his debut in 1782, when he appeared at Covent Garden in "Othello." His son, William Farren II., who was born in 1786, also made his first appearance at Covent Garden, in 1815, as Sir Peter Teazle. In 1825 he married Mrs. Faucit, the mother of Lady Martin. Their son, William Farren III., who has just died, was born in the following year. His last London appearance was made about seven years ago, as Simon Ingot, in Sir Charles Wyndham's revival of "David Garrick." The late Mr. Farren's son, William Farren IV., now represents the acting traditions of the family.

LUNDY ISLAND.

Lundy Island, which is still unsold, not having reached the reserve price, has strangely mingled early associations with hermits and pirates. It is extra-parochial, paying neither rates nor taxes, but belongs ecclesiastically to the diocese of Exeter and the present proprietor, the Rev. H. G. Heaven has hitherto officiated as parish priest for his subjects, like a modern Melchizedek. The legend runs that a late mediæval Church Bishop of Exeter, who voyaged to Lundy Islet for the purpose of Confirmation on a day when Britannia had not ruled the waves very straight, threw up everything except his bishopric, and finally groaned: I now firmly believe that we must go through purgatory to get to heaven!" At this time of "invasion scares" it is interesting to recall that barely two centuries ago Lundy Island was manned and fortified by the French.

A POET-PRELATE FOR JAPAN.

Dr. Cecil Boutflower, the Bishop of Dorking, who has volunteered for mission work in Japan, is a distinguished minor poet. He won the Newdigate prize when Scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, in addition to high honours in Classics and Theology. As Bishop Boutflower is comparatively a young prelate he will experience less difficulty than his compeers in acquiring Japanese. Elderly missionaries, on coming in Japan, find themselves confronted with the formidable language of their flock.

THE ROCKEFELLER REMINISCENCES.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, in the first chapter of his reminiscences, which appears in the October "World's Work," answers the question: "Why a millionaire seventy should burden himself with literary labours, always repugnant to the commercial mind?" The reason which he gives is this: If a tenth part of the things that have been said are true, then I owe dozens of able and faithful men who have been associated with me, many of whom have passed away, must have been guilty of grave faults, and myself, I had decided to say nothing, hoping that after my death the truth would gradually come to the surface, and posterity would do strict justice: but while I live and can testify to certain things, it is only fair that I should refer to some points which I hope will help to set forth several much-discussed undertakings in a new light. Mr. Rockefeller is convinced that they have not been fully understood.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Mr. Rockefeller defends at some length the methods of the Standard Oil Company. He claims among other things that it is a good employer of labour. "The 60,000 men who are at work constantly in the service of the company are kept busy year in and year out.... It pays its workmen well, it cares for them when sick and pensions them when old. It has never had any important strikes, and if there is any better function of business management than providing profitable work to employees year after year, in good times and in bad, I don't know what it is. Another thing to be remembered about this so-called "trust" is, he adds, that there has been no 'water' introduced into its capital, nor in all these years have anyone had to wait for money which the Standard owed.

ABOUT CRUSHING-OUT COMPETITORS.

It has been frequently urged against the Standard Company that it has crushed out its competitors. On this point Mr. Rockefeller states that only the ill-informed could make such an assertion: It has always has had, and always will have, hundreds of active competitors; it has lived only because it has managed its affairs well and economically and with vigour.... To read some of the accounts of the affairs of the company, one would think that it had such a hold on the oil trade that the directors did little but come together and declare dividends. This, of course, is not so. The business has been pushed in all lands, and that is how it has succeeded. If it were taken over and run by anyone of experts, Mr. Rockefeller says he would sell his interest for any price he could get.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION PAST AND GONE.

Mr. Rockefeller admits that there is a suspicion of corporations, but they have come to stay, and are bound to continue and to grow: This (he points out) need not alarm even the most timid if the operation, or the series of corporations, is properly conducted with due regard for the rights of others. The day of individual competition in large affairs is past and gone—you might just as well argue that we should go back to hand labour and thrown away our efficient machines—and the sober good sense of the people will accept this fact when they have studied and tried it out. It is too late, Mr. Rockefeller considers, to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are, he contends a necessity.

From the 1st to the 30th September the rate at the rate of 6 ps. per pound has been paid on 146,136 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which bonus has been paid from the 1st July to the 30th September, 1908, is 1,941 lbs.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHION.

Autumn leaves are falling everywhere, writes the Paris Lady correspondent. The chestnut trees in the Champs Elysees are almost bare, and the Bois de Boulogne shows a hundred vivid tints which herald the coming of winter. But sad though the passing of summer must always be, the autumn, brings with it a special charm and one which many Parisians would not miss feeling in their beloved city. Thus, every morning we see the number of riders in the long green alleys increasing and every afternoon the crush of carriages round the Place Vendome and the Rue de la Paix grows more important. Moreover, the theatres are opening daily, and there are three new plays announced for this week. The "Bon Roi Dagobert" at the Francais, "L'Or" at Sarah Bernhardt's," and "Madame Bluff" at the Bouffes Parisiens, as well as three or four others for next week. Tais means, of course, the launching of many new fashions, for it is always on the stage that we see the latest and most daring creations from the master hands. So far we have seen some quite charming gowns at the Athene in that delightful little play "Le Chant du Cygne." Mme. Dulac, who plays the principal part, that of an editress on a feminine paper, is quite at her best. Her frocks, too are most becoming, especially a simple classic gown in blue green meteor, trimmed with fringe of the same colour. Her sub-editresses wear clinging princess robes of old gold liberty and altogether the editorial office offers a very smart appearance indeed. New tailor-mades are legion. One sees them everywhere and one wonders which of the many styles will predominate. Personally, I think the three-quarter, semi-fitting coat moderately short skirt, and rather narrow sleeve will be the most in favour for ordinary every day wear; while the picturesque Directoire, with a waistcoat of some fine brocade, will be the thing for very smart occasions. Recently I saw a smart walking costume by Noel that would meet one's needs for almost any ordinary event. It is in fine blue serge, trimmed with bands and buttons of black satin, and it hangs to perfection. The skirt, it will be noticed, is neither too long nor too short, neither is it over-skimpy or over-full, both being points which mark the moderation of the house, and which recommend this model as one to choose for those women whose taste leans towards the happy medium. Further, it was proved this summer that wild as were many of the fashions the severely cut cream tussore always held its end up, and Noel, who excels in such costumes, could afford to smile serenely at the popular vagaries of the hour.

HATS.

Not so, alas! may the moderate-minded milliners treat their hats, for the hat that has no "grain de folie" in it is nowhere nowadays. Therefore, makers and wearers must all submit to those Puck-like fairies who have, for the time at any rate driven the millinery world mad. Fortunately, the madness takes a picturesque turn fairly often, and it is an artistic treat to see the way some women wear a structure of proportions so immense as to make their entrance into one of the small cabs used here in winter an impossibility. Mme. Carlier shows a really modest model, the only strange note being the bird which trims it. The colouring is particularly good the hat is in black satin and the bird's plumage shows every shade of golden brown. Other hats designed by Mme. Carlier show trimmings of dahlias, or, as some Americans call them, "fall roses." One a damson felt had a beautiful garland of these flowers, glorified copies of the natural thing one must confess. Most of the crowns on the hats I saw were low and a few had strings of velvet under the brim behind which were carried round the ears and fastened under the chin with a tiny brooch. Evening coiffures are very elaborate, being rich in gilt and silver. The few small hats seen so far are not very attractive, except the toques, which have quite delightful lines, and when made in fur and velvet, or in materials of really striking shades, look smart to the last degree. A woman was wearing one in Rumpelmayer's the other day made of cherry-coloured crepe de chine, trimmed with a scarf of the finest black-and-white check silk, simply knotted at the left side into a smart bow. There is more than a word to say about new underwear, for though the skin-tight gowns are voted bad taste there is a general leaning towards slimness of figure. This means an abolition of all superfluous undergarments and the many frills and furbelows which are historically associated with the Parisienne's "lingerie" no longer exist. This wide term, "lingerie," is indeed, reduced to a set of silk combinations and a plain gored silk petticoat joined to a bodice just as plain, The luxury of these garments abounds in the quality of the silk and the cut of the garment in general. A single-pleated flounce is the only trimming on the petticoat, but the neck of the bodice may be adorned by the finest of lace berthes, and the sleeve may be edged with frills of face, complementary both in value and beauty to that on the neck. Corsets, as Cadolle will tell any one, are marvels of anatomical construction. They encase the figure like chain armour, yet they are so beautifully made as to leave each movement free. Footgear also has been sending forth new branches I saw a pair of the most exquisite silver "faille" and slippers the other day with straps of the same material reaching half way up the leg, fastened in front by beautiful turquoise buttons. As to walking shoes, they get higher in the heel every day, and it is deplorable to see women tottering along on the tips of their toes, looking most ungraceful and extremely uncomfortable. Stockings are dreams of delicate embroidery, tone over tone being better taste than a mixture of colours. And so wags the world away! We eat and drink and dress with a regularity that should prove monotonous, and yet, in spite of our studied attitude in cynicism boredom, and the rest, we do not find it so. Perhaps because every season as it comes along dawns as a new epoch in our lives, with infinite hidden possibilities for happiness, and, as we peep into the coming winter, a vague note of excitement sounds from within us calling to know if at last we are nearing the "dream, of our life."—M. E. Clarke.

A Marriage between the following has been arranged:—The Rev. W. Lewis Gantz, M. A., Rector of Norton-in-Hales, Salop, son of the late Mr. W. Gantz, Barrister-at-law, of Calicut, and Nina Margaret, second daughter of Mr. G. R. Thompson, J. P. D. L., of Lynwood, Ascot.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE FIRST MESALLIANCE.

Once upon a time, about five-and-twenty years before you take your seat at Drury Lane to witness "The Marriages of Mayfair," a young lord, who was also a young fool, married a music-hall dancer, and then wished he hadn't. His name was Alaric Villiers, and hers was Sylvia Thorne; and bride and bridegroom spent their honeymoon in Geneva, because it was there they knew they could obtain a prompt and inexpensive divorce—Alaric desiring to become engaged to the beautiful Lady Margaret Constable and Sylvia wishing to leave her husband for Julian Merrondale, an artist. And here endeth the first Marriage of Mayfair.

THE RUMPUS AT RUMPELMAYER'S.

The second mesalliance is a rather more elaborate affair because it involves the story of the new Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton Drury Lane Autumn Drama. But I will endeavour to describe it, because that is what I am here for. Remember, then, that the first mesalliance happened about a quarter of a century ago, and not also that Alaric has been dead for some years, and that Lady Margaret Villiers, "nee" Constable, is a widow. The opening scene is at Rumpelmayer's and might be, but isn't called "A Storm in a Tea-shop." For it is here that the black clouds gather over the house of Villiers, consequent upon an insult thrown at the head (and the hat) of Bess Bissett, a music-hall "comedienne," by Lady Margaret. It happens this way, or thisabouts. The anthors of the play, in a regrettable moment of mischievousness, bring together at Rumpelmayer's not only all the aristocratic ladies and gentlemen who belong to the story, but all the people that some of them ought not to know, or at all events ought not to be seen with in public. (Perhaps this is the device solely of Mr. Cecil Raleigh, for Mr. Henry Hamilton has such a homely face and figure, and looks as if he could plet nothing but happiness even for his enemies. Mr. Raleigh, on the other hand, is Puck in a moustache a tilted Alpine hat, and a very "saucy"—may I use the horrid word?—little lounge suit, and looks capable of anything and everything impish)

THE LONG ARM.

Nigel, Villiers, the hero is at Rumpelmayer's because Dorothy Gare the heroine is there: and Dorothy is there because her father, Lieut-General Sir Antony Gare, K. C. B. brought her—Lady Margaret Villiers being there for the same reason, only that her son Nigel was the bringer. Young Dudley Gare, the scapegrace son of Sir Antony is there because Lily de Mario a showgirl from the "Hilarity" is there Lord Adolphus Villiers because he had to bring Bess Bissett; Julian Merrondale, because he meets with a moter accident outside the very doors of the place and is brought in by Nigel, who would probably have left him in the road had he known how intimately the stranger was connected with that first Mayfair "mesalliance;" and all the other people are there because—it is the new Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton Drury Lane Autumn Drama. All of a sudden when you are getting a little tired of the tea-and-cake cackle of the assembled company coincidence's long arm is good enough to do something really useful, however tiresomely characteristic, for it causes a newsboy to cry through the doors that Nigel's uncle has been killed in India while playing polo. Nigel, then, must be heir to the Deerminster marquisate—and of what use are tea and cake and cackle in case of such a terrific circumstance as that? So they all get up and go to their several homes, an act on the part of one family party which leaves Rumpelmayer's as empty as a schoolboy's money-box; but before they depart there is that little scene between Lady Margaret and Bess Bissett I have had on my mind for so long. Thinking that her friendship with Lord Adolphus Villiers makes it incumbent upon her to "do the polite" to his family in general, Bess offers her condolences to Lady Margaret upon the death of her brother-in-law (I hope I have caught the relationship properly); but Lady Margaret, though intended by the authors to be a lady of birth, is sad enough—there is no other word for it, except a harder one—to tell the girl that she does not require condolences from such as her, whose proper place is in the kitchen, etc., etc. (O Hamilton! and Oh, Raleigh! Where "do" you study your aristocracy?) Bess is furious, her friends being likewise; and here endeth the storm in a tea-shop.

THE SECOND MESALLIANCE.

But it continues in a Jermyn Street boarding house, kept by Bess Bissett's mother; for hither comes Jim Callender, the villain of the piece, to learn from Mrs. Bissett, once Lady Margaret's maid at Deerminster Chase, the story of Lady M.'s husband's Swiss divorce, a piece of information in which he instantly sees a way to upset Nigel's claim to the Deerminster title and estates. Lord Adolphus Villiers shall be made to marry Bess immediately—and why? The next scene, please. It is the lawn at Deerminster Chase, and Nigel, his mother with him, is being received by the tenantry as the new Marquis. But enter upon the joyful scene Lord and Lady Adolphus Villiers and their solicitor—and what do you think they do—or, rather what do you think Lady Adolphus (Bess) does? You will hardly believe it: but she tells the village crowd (our oldest friend the oldest inhabitant is there, looking the same as ever) that Nigel was born to Lady Margaret before Alaric's first wife died, that Swiss divorces don't count in England, and that Adolphus and she are the rightful Marquis and Marchioness of Deerminster! (N.B.—"And don't you forget it!") The act-drop falls to the jubilant strains of "All hail to Deerminster's new lord," which, prepared to welcome Nigel, now serve to "all hail" Adolphus. They manage these little matters so well in melodrama.

THE STRAIGHTENING-OUT.

Before Nigel comes into his own again, through the discovery that Sylvia, the dancer, died before his mother married Alaric, thus making his birth a perfectly regular affair, a number of things happen on the Drury Lane stage which should on no account be missed, especially as they happen amid scenery which is more wonderful than any that Mr. Arthur Collins, seemingly with unlimited gold at his disposal for its making and its working, has previously awakened the enthusiasm of Drury Lane audiences with. The Tower Wharf, where the misguided brother of the heroine is shot down by the guard. but not until he has passed the priceless Crown jewel to his evil genius, Jim Callender—the home coverts of the Duke of Exmoor's woods, where the very new Marchioness of Deerminster entertains her music-hall friends from London, (with concertina) the mountain pass in Switzerland where the villain seeks to kill the hero, but is himself hurried into eternity by the timely intervention of a poetically-just avalanche which thunders him down into primeval chaos before our very eyes—the ancestral hall of Deerminster, where Adolphus, ashamed of his share in the "all hail" business of the first act, hands over the marquisate to its latest rightful owner, Nigel, and where Lady Margaret, going to an impossible extreme, takes Bess to her arms, and asks her to stay with her for evermore—all these scenes, as the work both of the scenic artists and the authors, are the most extraordinary ever attempted and done, and I have no words that will adequately express my admiration for the heoric self-assurance and colossal courage of the man who gave the order for such marvels of stage effect, without fearing for an instant that it might not be possible to accomplish them. It is only Mr. Arthur Collins who could stroll up to a crowd of authors, scene painters, and stage machinists and carpenters, and say unfalteringly, "I want an avalanche for my villain, please, and after that a nice primeval chaos to finish him off properly."

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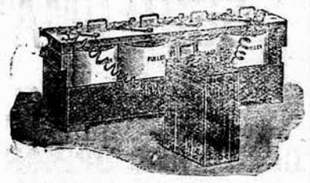

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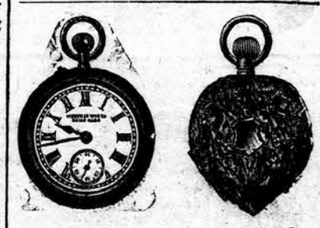

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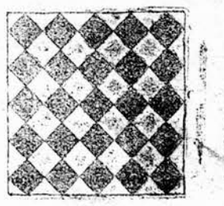

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2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·10	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·42	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/11½ unchanged.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 40,00,000.
Rs. 1,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 70,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 1,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 2,90,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 60,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 20,00,000
Extra allotments :—
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Quiet with small demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	... .
Mid-Americans ...	... 4·97 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
4·67	4·61	4·60	4·57	4·57
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	
4·58	4·58	4·58	4·58	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	60,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	48,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	4,000 ,,
Do to Continent	29,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—8·30+05	
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·86+07	Declined early owing to partially under-realizing and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. March 8·65+04	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·62+04
Do. do. Mar. 8·55+04
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1/2 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 46½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done —Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Nominal—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. 6d. Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [22ND OCTOBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Gold Bullions	Rs. 3,839	Chindi	D Anandji
Sovereigns ...	675		
1 Box Rupees ...	2,350	Lamoo	B E Latia
1 Case Sovs	10,500	Jeddah	The B & P S N Co
43 Packages Gold Bullions	600		
Sovereigns ...	2,99,670	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins.....	48,758		
Rupees	6,903		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 20th May
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	,, 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay...	4 per cent.	,, 22nd Oct.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent.	,, 14th July

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay rate has to-day been raised from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened steadier to-day at 1s. 2 13-16d. to 1s. 2 27-32d. T. T., there being a trifling enquiry at the later rate; while for next week 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. has been available. All banks have been buyers at 1s 4 1-32d. for 3 months' sight credits and bills have been placed on that basis. Far Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 13-16d. to 1s. 3 27-32d
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 4 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—
Only a small business has been done in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 95 1-4 for cash and 95 5-16 for the settlement and are unchanged at the close. Calcutta market is advised steady at 95 5-16 ready and 95 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·4
1st Settlement	,, 95·3

Bullion :—
On Wednesday London Bar silver quotations closed 1-16 down at 23 11-16 ready and 23 5-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 51 3-8. Locally the market opened at 61 ex-duty for cash but rates hardened during the day to 61 5-16 ex-duty for ready, the forward quotations being as noted below. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Advices from the Home markets came rather steadier this morning, but this has had little appreciable effect on prices here. The demand for New Crop has been small, but business is reported in fine M G. Bengals, January delivery, and there is some enquiry for nearer deliveries of Bengals and Oomras, but sellers are holding back.
In ready cotton only a small business was done at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232-33	Mar-09
Good M. G. Broach	224½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	196-7	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	196-7	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	180	Dec.-Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengals	182	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengals	191	Oct.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	198	Jan-09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 Bales
Total Imports	40,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·68	4·61	4·62	4·61
+01	+02	+02	+01
Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July
4·61	4·60	4·59	4·59	4·59
+01	+02	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.
May	,,	7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 1 0	B.T.
,, Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	8 14 0	,,
,, Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9 2 0	,,

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with only a small business passing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs.	46 8 0	
White Khandeish	Rs.	48 0 0	

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	30 4 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	26 0 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6 12 0	B.T.

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

	Rs.	40 0 0	Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi April-May ...	Rs.	5 6 0	B. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ...	,,	5 12 0	,,

Tone—Firm.
The share Market is closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	749	bales.
Wheat	13,511	cwts.
Linseed	1,022	,,
Rapeseed	208	,,
Gingellyseed	8,271	,,
Poppyseed	48	,,
Groundnuts	1,630	,,
Castorseed	943	,,
Rice	8,477	,,
Myrabollams	468	,,
Cottonseed... ...	1,487	,,
Mowraseed... ...	1,704	,,
Gram	2,174	,,
Joowar	930	,,
Maize	29	,,

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, OCTOBER 22.

The Karachi Freight Market remains in a deplorable condition, without any present promise of improvement.

Field work in the Punjab is being carried on, but the fever epidemic is causing a severe shortage of labour, which greatly delays of transit of wheat to the railway and adds to the prevailing depression.

Native piece-goods dealers, here, have bound themselves not to purchase any goods that may be auctioned by European houses for the next two months, that is until the fever and sickness, which are now so prevalent in the Punjab, have passed away and up-country markets have improved.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th Oct, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	17,000	.....	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	121	.....	149
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	79,433	1,96,074	1,071	2,76,578
Total for 15 weeks ...	83,433	2,13,074	1,071	2,97,578
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,880	17,456	34	24,459
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	49	124	.....	173
Total to corsp'g date do.	99 077	2,18,155	3,118	4,80,350
Decrease for the week			Rs.	3,459
Do. to date			Rs.	1,82,772

GENERAL Count Michitsura Nodzu, whose death is announced, was a celebrated Japanese military leader. He was born at Satsuma in 1840, and first came into prominence as a military leader in the Civil War of 1877, in which he took part as a Colonel. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1885 and General in 1894. He commanded the Hiroshima Division and later was Commander of the First Army during the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95. He was subsequently appointed Inspector-General of Education. Before the Russo-Japanese War he returned to military duties and commanded the Fourth Army in that campaign with marked ability and success. He was the holder of numerous Japanese Orders, and received the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia in 1906.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,440
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 ,, £1·15s.	£16½ xd £75 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr.	32½	155
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr.	50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufg Co	250	250	15½		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		xd560
Century	100	100	50		335
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,105
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	300	25		235
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		750
Crescent	100	100	5		117½
Crown	500	500	qr.	60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,115
David	250	250	20		435
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd	1,520
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15		125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	85		1,200
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid	75	640
James Greaves	500	500	25		1,150
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		280
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid	35	1724
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		390
Khandesh	2,000	610	75		400
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr.	45	990
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		870
Leopold	100	100	3		817½
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		52
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		1,520
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,550
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		53
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		10
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	207½
Phœnix	100	100	5		720
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		100
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		620
Rahman	500	500	p.c.	6	900
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid	50	500
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c.	10	840
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		980
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	590
S. Mahratta	250	250	20		1,525
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd	225
Sun	250	250	25		1,410
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	170
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,315
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		1,500
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		250 520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd	309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o	13¾
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr.	10	133
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	380		10,000
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd	2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c.	6 xd	156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.		129
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c.	5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c.	6	262½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c.	6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr.	50	xd.400
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200		16	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr	p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10		14	20
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr.	14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75		12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100		10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100		fl.	25
Oriental, Govt, Security Life A	200	50	p.c.	18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30		...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c.	10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr.	27	450
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c.	25	22
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100		8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.		com 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	0. 75 D. 30 P.150	£ 15 30	... ...		div. 12 47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c.	20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr.	1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr.	40	618

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	1,800	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	132½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mghuza	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	12	125	50	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	675	660
New Berar	500	500	510	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind.....	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	250	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	500	500	40	525
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6	p. c.	5½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5	,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4	,,	xd 487½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5	,,	xd 105

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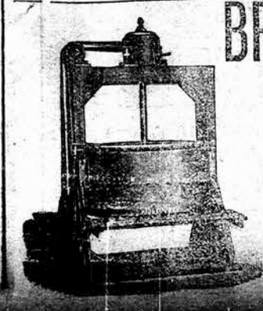

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SECUNDERABAD HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 16.

ONCE more has the Secunderabad Horse Show came round, and thanks to the energy displayed by Major Barlow, R.F.A., is the success of this year's Show due. The entries for the Show of the current year has far surpassed those of any previous year, as was witnessed to-day at the opening on the Manchester's Football ground at Trimulgherry.

In the Jumping Competition for Horses Mr. Jenkins had a rather novel experience in that, when he was pushing his horse to take the first bush fence, the animal refused and rushed instead through the sides, leaving Mr. Jenkins hanging on the top bamboo from which he extricated himself without any hurt.

Colonel Pedder and the Officers, 13th Hussars, were "At Home," and the Band of the Regiment was present and played a programme of music during the afternoon.

The following are the results of the judging in each class :—

CLASS I—JUMPING—(NATIVE TROOPS)

33rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry 1
"C" Squadron, 29th Lancers..... 2
"D" Squadron, 29th Lancers..... 3

Both Regiments had entered 13 other exhibits. Class was judged by Major Graham and Captain Twist, who pronounced it very good, there being very little difference in the first five exhibits.

CLASS VII—ARAB POLO PONIES—(HEAVY WEIGHTS.)

Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Wakeeb 1
Cap. Meynell's Arabistan..... 2

SAME CLASS—(LIGHT WEIGHTS).

Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Vazeer..... 1
Col. Forbes' Multiform..... 2

The other entries were Col. Cookson's Muhamed, Capt. Twist's Murshid and Turban, Capt. Hodgkinson's Copper Kettle, Kazban and King Cobweb, Mr. Jeddere-Fisher's Yuss and Playboy, Mr. Stevenson's Sprite, Capt. Houston's Chokra, Mr. Rees' Afsur, Mr. Newton's Merton, Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Snowball, Samir, Talib and Bagdad, Major Graham's Gardema, and Capt. Frederick's Greenfinch.

Class was judged by Col. Browne and Major Baines, whose verdict was that it was a very good one.

CLASS IX—(ARAB HACKS.)

Mr Stapledon's Little Tim 1
Royal Fusiliers Club's Gamecock 2
Capt, Meynell's Arabistan 3

The other entries were Mr. Faber's Tuffy, Mr. Barclay's Padre, Capt. Twists' Murshid, Capt. Hodgkinson's Kazban, Mr. Jeddere-Fisher's Playboy, Capt. Smith's Night, Mr. Stevenson's Sprite, Capt. Houston's Chokra, Mr. Rees' Thamin, Capt. Hodgson's Lucky Shot; and Capt. Frederick's Greenfinch and Rocket.

Col. Cookson and Major Baines judged this class, which was very much curtailed in consequence of the use of standing martingales.

CLASS XI.—(LADIES HACKS.)

Prize presented by Messrs. Laver and Hyde.

Capt. Young's Blackbuck, Mrs. Young... 1
Mrs. Remington's br aus m, Miss Painter 2
Mrs. Young's Top Thorn II, Mrs. Meyer 3

The other entries were Mrs. Boseley's Kitty and Ismey, Major Blenkinsop's Comedy, Capt Smith's Night, Major Dunsford's Dickey, Col Hardy's Peggy, and Mr. Stapledon's Little Tim.

The Hon'ble the Resident and Major Osman Yar-ud-Dowlah judged this class and remarked that the class was a good one and that the horses had been well ridden.

CLASS XII.—(HIRED CHARGERS.)

Major Graham's Gaiety 1
Mr Rees' Reliance 2
Mr McArthur's Nameless 3

The other entries were Capt Twist's Despard, Mr Robinson's Biddy, Capt Dangar's Musical Box, Major Barlow's Bessie, Mr. Newton's b w m, and Capt Craven's All Black.

Judged by General Rimington and Colonel Browne, as a good class and useful and trained well.

CLASS XV.—(SINGLE HARNESS HORSES.)

Capt Young's Blackbuck..... 1
Mr Stocker's Garrison Belle..... 2

The other entries were Mr. Faber's Coal Tar, and Col. Nutchell's Tiverton.

Judged by Major Barlow whose decision was that the class was a moderate one, the first being far away the best of the remainder.

PONIES LIKELY TO MAKE POLO PONIES.

Capt. Dangar's Guess..... 1
Mr. Rees' Thamin..... 2
Major Saunders' Tamasha..... 3

The other entries were Mr. Faber's Tuffy, Col. Cookson's Marcella, Capt. Meynell's Miss Beryl and Royal, Mr. Tillard's Peter, Major Lockett's Attyba Major Graham's Guineveve, Capt Kinsman's 2 b au g's, 33rd Light Cavalry's Dolly and Canny Counte, and Mr. Macnabb's Prince.

Judged by Col. Browne and Major Baines who remarked that while the class was a fair one, there was no cause for any special mention.

HIGH JUMP—(NATIVE TROOPS.)

"D" Squadron, 29th Lancers' Tptr Bismillah Khan..... 1
"A" Squadron, 29th Lancers Hera..... 2

Judged by Major Graham and Capt Twist.

CLASS XVIII.—LADIES' SINGLE HARNESS (DRIVING COMPETITION.)

Mrs. Graham's Gaylad..... 1
Mrs. Remington's br aus m 2
Mrs. Young's Top Thorn II 3

The other entries were Capt Frederick's turn out driven by Miss Hammick, Mr. Boseley's by Mrs. Patton-Bethune, Mrs. Haig's Jane by owner, Col. Mitchell's Venus—, Mr. Newton's Merton by Miss Eve, Mrs. Sharp's Dobbin by owner, Col. Hardy's Peggy by Mrs. Holloway, and Capt. Fisher's Bustle, by Mrs. Fisher.

Judged by Capt. Houston and Mr. Stapledon who said the winner had been nicely driven, and the class a very good one.

CLASS XVI.—(SINGLE HARNESS PONIES.)

Capt. Young's Top Thorn II..... 1
Col. Hardy's Peggy..... 2

The other entries were Mrs. Vizard, Mrs. Remington, Capt. Marchant, Mr. Newton, Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Reardon.

Judged by Major Browne, just as dusk came on. The following are details of the second day :—

CLASS X.—(PONIES WALER, ENGLISH AND C. B HACKS.)

Major Taylor's.....Gollywog 1
Captain Evan's ..... Delia 2
Mr. Hind's ..... Polo Bell 3

JUDGES :—Colonel Browne and Major Baines.

REMARKS—Small, but fair classs ; nothing very exceptional.

CLASS XIV.—(INFANTRY CHARGES.)

Brigadier General Mackenzie-Kennedy's Zaildar (shown by Colonel Mitchell) 1
Major Anderson's .....Govind 2
Captain Evan's .....Delia 3

ALSO EXHIBITED : Col. Maclean's Sciormede, Capt Frederick's Rocket and Greenfinch, Major Anderson's Roan Mare, Col. Whittell's Sahsa, Mr. Stevenson's Moti and Stuffy, Mr. Griffith's Violet, Col. Hardy's Peggy, Mr. Jenkin's Jim, and Col. Vizard's Acrobat and Salisman.

JUDGES: Major Baines and Capt Twist. Remarks—A very good let indeed.

CLASS VI.—(LIGHT WEIGHT, WALER, ENGLISH AND C. B. POLO PONIES.)

Major Taylor's Gollywog 1

One prize only.

ALSO EXHIBITED : Col. Cookson's Cherry Ripe, Mr. Fillard's Mischief, Mr. Wilson's Ethel Hastings, Major Taylor's Misletoe, Mr. Hind's Sweetlight, Mr. Newton's Zoe, and Mr. Marsh's May.

JUDGES : Col. Browne and Major Baines. Remarks—The winner a very good class; none of the others handy enough.

CLASS XIII.—(CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY CHARGES.)

Captain Meynell's..... Jean Bort 1
Captain Marchant's ..... Barenose 2
Col. Cookson's ..... Lamington 3

ALSO EXHIBITED : Mr. Golvin's Shifter, Major Taylor's Viking, Captain Twist's Browzewing, Mr. Stocker's Cowet, Mr. Jenkin's Dolly, Captain Anderson's br std mare, Mr, Oake's Sabre, Major Graham's John Pell, Col. Afsur-ul-Mulk's Warwick, and Mr. Meade's Light of Asia.

JUDGE :—General Rimington.

REMARKS:—A very high class lot, perhaps not too well made; the winner a good horse far above the others.

CLASS II.—BRITISH TROOPS—(JUMPING.)

1st Battery, R. F. A.....Dr. Cleary 1
"B" Squadron, 13th Hussars..Pte. Gilbert 2
16th Battery, R. F. A....Sgt.-Major Dale 3

ALSO COMPETED :—"G" Battery, R. H. A., and 41st Battery, R. F. A.

JUDGE :—Col. Cookson and Major Osmam Yar-ud-Dowla.

REMARKS :—Only half the number jumped well.

CLASS XIX.—HIGH JUMP—(BRITISH TROOPS.)

"G" Battery, R. H. A., (Sergt.-Major James). 4ft. 8ins. Only one prize.

ALSO COMPETED : 1st and 16th Batteries and 13th Hussars.

JUDGE :—General Rimington.

CLASS V.—HEAVY WEIGHT—(WALER, ENGLISH AND C. B. POLO PONIES).

Major Taylor's Tatters 1
Mr. Robinson's Sunshade 2
Major Taylor's Toby 3

ALSO EXHIBITED : Royal Fusilier Clubs' Delta, Captain Daniell's Club Law, Major Taylor's Queen, Mr. Robinson's Death or Glory, Crazy June, and Gunboat, Mr. Stocker's Bullrush, Mr. Stevenson's Stuffy, Captain Dangar's Phillipine, Captain Marchant's Westerley and Citron, Mrs. Rimington's br aus mare, General Rimington's bay aus gelding, Col. Vizard's Acrobat, Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's Admiral, Mr. Egerton's David, and Mr. Sinclair's Softsoap.

JUDGE.—Col. Browne and Major Baines.

REMARKS.—A very fair all round class.

CLASS IV.—JUMPING PONIES.

Mrs. Grafton Young's Top Thorn II ... 1
Mr. Tillard's, Peter 2

Ten others competed.

JUDGE.—The Hon'ble the Resident and Major Osman Yar-ud-Dowla.

CLASS XVII.—FOUR IN HAND (DRIVING COMPETITION.)

41st Battery, R.F.A., Major Barlow..... 1
"G" Battery, R.H.A., Major Graham.... 2

ALSO COMPETED.—13th Hussars, Col Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Capt. Craven's team, and 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.

CLASS XXI.—BEST ALL ROUND HORSE IN SHOW.

Captain Meynell's, ch e g, Jean Bort... ridden by owner 1

CLASS XXII.—BEST ALL ROUND PONY IN THE SHOW.

Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's g a p Vazeer (ridden by Ali Akbar).

CLASS XXIII.—BEST HACK AND HUNTER IN THE SHOW.

Prize presented by Col Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk.

Major-Graham's Gaiety.

Olympia Horse Show's Medal. For the Best Heavy weight. Waler, English, or C. B. Polo Pony in the Show.

Major Taylor's br w g Gollywog.

MUSSOORIE.

October 15th.—The rush down hill is at its maximum just now, and coolies are scarce. One can hardly understand how or why, but the famine in the hills, instead of making the "pahari" plentiful and cheap, seems to have just the opposite result they are scarce and dear. You cannot get "jhampanis" under Rs. 8 a month without special influence or constant wrangling ; and in spite of municipal rates and regulations, which the "phaltu" loftily ignores, you have to pay higher than these rates—and put the money down in advance very often—before you can depend on getting coolies for anything. It is high time that some sort of traction between Rajpore and Mussoorie was introduced, even if only for goods, to relieve the pressure on available coolie labour, and from this point of view the aerial wire-ropeway, suggested some little time ago this season, seems the most feasible, as requiring smaller capital and likely to be sooner finished.

The tennis tournament at the Happy Valley Club was a very successful one, the entries numerous and the play keen. The results of the finals are as follows :—Mixed doubles ; Mrs. Ryder and Mr. Couchman beat Miss Ball and Mr. Allen, 7—5. 8—10, 6—4. Ladies doubles : Mrs. Ryder and Mrs. Swanton beat Mrs. Swayne and Mrs. Vanreuen to sets to one. Men's doubles : Major Copeland and Mr. Kemble beat Captain Hirst and Mr. Couchman, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3 (best of five sets.) Ladies singles : Mrs. Vanreuen beat Mrs. Leslie Jones two sets to one. Men's singles : Mr. Francis beat Major Copeland, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1 (best of five sets).

The mixed doubles were well fought; in the first and second sets it was five all. The men's doubles were also keenly contested ; the losers were very heavily handicapped, but made a big fight of it, deuce-vantage being several times the game. The badminton tournament apparently fell through, there were only three entries.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, we had quite a plethora of amusements ; the Landour Depot Military Sports, and the distribution of certificates and prizes at the Municipal Hall for the Trinity College of Music examinations in the Mussoorie local centre for 1907, in the afternoon, and a dance at the Criterion Restaurant given by "B." Company of the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles at night. At the Depot sports, Major Vandelum and his Officers were "At Home" to a number of guests ; the parade ground was full of sightseers ; the prizes, valued at over Rs. 400, were given away by Mrs. Vyvyan, wife of the Station Staff Officer. Major-General Eccles Nixon, C. B., commanding the division, was present throughout, and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for him and the Commandant of the Depot. It was a full programme : 21 events, the chief one of which was the "Relief of Landour," a sport of Khud-race, charging uphill in sections and firing a certain number of rounds at the range on arrival. This was won by the 17th Lancers, the 15th Hussars being second. Corporal Millichip, of the 15th Hussars took the cup presented by the Rink for "best all-round man in individual events," and tied with Private Abson for Major Vandeleur's prize for best all round man in all events.

The Trinity College of Music prize-giving was presided over by Chief Justice Sir John Stanley, who gave away the certificates and prizes and was preceded by a very good concert by the students the second part of which was a cantata "Westward Ho," by the Woodstock School. Miss Marshallsay, one of the music teachers there, conducting a chorus of some forty strong in quite professional style. Miss Doyle, Miss Campbell, and Miss Twells, the three soloists, were all very good, and the whole thing was extremely well done. Sir John Stanley, who confessed himself a musical amateur of considerable experience, specially complimented the performers in his speech at the end of the proceedings. The prize list was a full one; twelve prize winners for practical, and nine for theoretical knowledge, and the certificate winners were legion. Miss Holland, the Honorary Secretary, Principal of Hampton Court School, commented somewhat severely on "irresponsible critics" who had been making sundry nasty remarks about the doings of the local centre, the committee, and herself. We rather suffer from "irresponsible critics" in Mussoorie. People up here seem to be particularly fond of fault-finding, and criticising matters with which they have absolutely nothing to do.

Boxing and billiards have come to the front somewhat recently. There were half a dozen boxing matches at the Rink on the night of the 30th ultimo, the principal event being a fifteen round match, with five ounce gloves, between Paddy Gill light-weight champion, and Driver Sampson, R. F. A. also called champion of the feather-weights, U. P. The fifteen rounds were fought out with skill, determination and good temper. though punishment on both sides was severe : Sampson was the winner on points. Mr, Mike Elias, the billiard champion of India, has been up in Mussoorie for some little time now, and has been playing at the Rink, at Strawberry Bank Restaurant, at Fairlawn, Jharapani, the residence of H. H. General Deb Shamsher Jung, Rana Bahadur, and at the Savoy Hotel. His most doughty opponent here is Major Kennard of the 15th Hussars, who has played him twice now, with a concession of 550 points in 1,000 and has won each time, in one case by 260, in the other by 97. There is a tournament now going on at the Savoy Hotel, commencing to-night, in which Elias successively plays Mr. Kinloch Mr. Dunsford, Major Kennard, Mr. Inves, Captain Hirst, Private Bosley, and Mr. Leslie, conceding to each opponent 275 out of 500, except in Major Kennard's case, with whom he is playing a final match of 1,000 up conceding 550. Mr. Elias presents a match-cue to the player who makes the best average during the tournament.

The beginning of the end is very evident. The few indoor entertainments this month have been poorly attended. People are going down wholesale; and those that are not find the weather too attractive out of doors to waste afternoons on indoor entertainments. A concert at the Municipal Hall, got up by Professor Rampezotti ; a "grand triple bill" at the Rink, got up by Mrs, Ridsdale, comprising "After the Operaa" a somewhat "pronounce" production, a concert and a cake walk, and a pantomimic sketch ; and military sports at the Rink have been the main entertainments of the past fortnight. Last Sunday evening we had an innovation in the form of a sacred concert by twenty picked men from the bands of the Queen's and the 17th Lancers in the upper storey of the Library. It was a very good concert, though there were some cavillers. On Saturday, the day after to-morrow, the band of the "Queen's" plays at the Library for the last time this season. It is a first class band, under a first class bandmaster, and Mussoorie owes a debt to Mr. Mathews and his men, which no doubt it recognises, but it is somewhat slow to show its practical appreciation in coin of the realm.

The Criterion Restaurant has given its fortnightly dances weekly this month, as Paddy might, say ; the last but one on the 2nd, the last on the 9th, and now, by special request, the very last, to-morrow night the 16th. These functions have been very popular this season. The last Charleville guest night will be on Thursday, the 22nd ; this hotel and the Savoy close at the end of the month ; the Hotel Cecil closed to-day. Season 1908 is very near its end now.

CALICUT.

Calicut, 18th Oct.—An American Tennis Tournament has lately been occupying our attention. The entries were good for all events except the Ladies' Doubles, so good that the capacity of the only two available courts has been taxed to the uttermost. Though the tournament was begun a fornight ago, I cannot yet declare the winners, as there are still one or two belated players who stay out in camp instead of coming into finish their games, and keep us in pleasant uncertainty as to the result and the winners. However, I think I can with safety, say that the Ladies' Doubles have been won by Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Dunlop, and the Men's by Mr. Moore and Mr. Branson.

The Detachment at West Hill has provided us with amusing "gaffs," giving two evening performances in the Station Library (or Assembly Rooms) These were not as well attended as they deserved to be, but perhaps sundry dinner parties had something to do with this.

The absence of the Band of the M. V. R., during the last fortnight has been much felt, especially by the junior members of the community. I hear too, that we are to be another week without it while the members dissport themselves in Cannanore and contribute to the amusement of its Week. Many will proceed there to be partakers in the festivities occasioned dy the S. P. M. R. Camp, so we may expect the Station to be more or less dull during the ensuing week.

Mrs. Ferguson was "At Home" on the afternoon of the 15th, at Plantation House, and a very pleasant time we spent. The ample and shady grounds are well suited for such a form of entertainment. Badminton, shooting, and clock putting were provided for our amusement and were much patronised. The putting competition was won by. Mrs. Phillips and Captain Boas, with a score of 31, and the match by Mr. and Mrs. Branson. Great amusement was evoked while the latter match was in progress by the fact that the majority of the ladies were obviously novices in the gentle art of hitting things with a rifle. Probably the marker up never stood in greater danger of his life, if he did but know it ! The short evenings do not lend themselves to outdoor sport and gathering darkness soon made us fall back on music and Bridge.

Our thoughts are now turned to the Fancy Bazaar which is to take place on the 26th of next month at Rockhall.

A Subscription Dance has been talked of for the end of the month, but it is still very much in the air, where I will leave it.

THE marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Cocks R. A. M. C. of Wellington, with Miss Nesta Vanneck, daughter of the Hon'ble Walter and Mrs. Vanneck, of Darsham, Suffolk, and niece of Lord Huntingfield, was solemnised on the 30th September in St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street, London. The bride, who was given away by her father wore a gown, of white ninon, appliqued with leaves and flowers of white satin, with Court train, draped with Brussels lace, and lace veil and wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Hilda Vanneck, the bride's sister, and Miss Maude Lambton were the bridesmaids, and they were Directoire dresses of white souple satin and black satin hats trimmed with pink-shaded roses. Major Blenkinsop, R. A. M. C., was best man. The reception was held at Claridge's Hotel.

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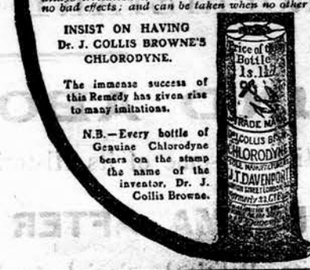

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